INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
12

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 130— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

## Premier's Plain-Speaking To British Die-Hards

—:o:—

### "MAC'S" CHALLENGE TO TORIES TO DECLARE THEIR INDIAN POLICY

—:o:—

### "You Cant Sell Cotton At Point Of Bayonet"

### *FAIR DEAL & SYMPATHETIC APPROACH THE ONLY WAY*

*LONDON, June 3.*

*A Challenge to the Conservatives to declare their Indian policy was made by Mr. MacDonald in a speech at Blackpool last evening. He asked whether they wanted to put cotton on the Indian market at the point of bayonet. "Give India a fair deal and sympathetic approach. That is the only road along which you can drive your trolley laden with bales of cotton from Lancashire to the Indian market."—Reuter.*

## CAWNPORE RIOTS ENQUIRY

### Commission's Report To Be Out In 12 Days

TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT EARLY

LONDON, June 2.

In the Commons Mr. Benn stated that he expected to receive a report of the Cawnpore Riots Inquiry Commission in 12 or 13 days' time. It would be presented to Parliament with the local Government's resolution as soon as practicable.—Reuter.

## INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

### 'Initiative Should Rest With Government Of India."

LONDON, June 2.

In the Commons, replying to Major Graham Pole who urged the need for instituting industrial research in India, Mr. Benn felt that the initiative should rest with the Government of India.—Reuter.

## 20 p. c. Reduction In All Australian Govt. Expenditure.

LONDON, June 3.

Melbourne.—The Premiers' Conference has approved of reduction of twenty per cent. in all Government expenditure. Messrs. Scullin, Theodore and Lang are understood to have opposed the proposal.—Reuter.

## RAILWAY BOARD TO CONFER WITH FEDERATION

SIMLA, June 2.

The next morning of the Railway Board with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at Simla on the 25th and 26th June when the questions of retrenchment and the case of the G. I. P. Railway strikers will be discussed.—A.P.

## A New Wharf For Bedi Port.

JAMNAGAR, May 31.
(BY MAIL.)

To cope with the increasing sea-borne traffic at Bedi Port, His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb has sanctioned the construction of a new wharf measuring about 1,600 feet. The total wharfage at the port after the completion of the new wharf will be over a mile in length. More cranes have also been purchased, to be utilised on the new wharf.

Bedi Port is about four miles from the town of Jamnagar in the Nawanagar State and has a fine stone bunder.

## ELECTORAL REFORM BILL PASSED

RUGBY, June 3.

The Electoral Reform Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons last night by 278 votes to 228—B. O. W.

## Privileges And Titles Of Nobility Abrogated.

### SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S DECREE

LONDON, June 2.

Madrid.—Government has promulgated a decree abrogating all privileges and titles of nobility. Henceforth these will not appear on official documents.—Reuter.

### TELEGRAPHIC DELAY TO CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, June 3.

Owing to interruptions and disturbances on wires, all telegraphic traffic to Calcutta is subject to delay.—A. P.

### FLAG SALUTATION IN SHOLAPUR.

Congress Committee Election.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 1.

Yesterday early in the morning national flag salutation ceremony was held here in the Tilak Chauk where a big national flag was specially hoisted for the occasion. Mr. Rajwade of the Karmayogi unfurled the national flag and in a brief speech exhorted the audience to guard its honour against all odds.

In the evening at a formal meeting held in the Karmayogi office of the Sholapur District Congress Committee, the President submitted annual report. The report after describing the various activites carried on by the District Congress states that 99 per cent of the citizens of Sholapur were wearing Gandhi caps prior to Martial Law and 40,000 of the citizens were actively participating in Congress processions and meetings. When the report was passed, new office-bearers were elected and the meeting was dissolved.

A public meeting was also held yesterday night in the Tilak Chawk under the presidency of Dr. Antroliker when Mr. Joshi pleader and Mr. Phansalkar from Pandharpur along with a number of other local leaders addressed the audience on the present situation and asked the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi and help Congress by carrying on foreign cloth picketing and doing other constructive work tending towards nationalism.

### REVOLVER AND CARTRIDGES STOLEN.

DACCA, June 1.

A revolver was stolen of Saturday evening from the house of Mr. Matschandra Banerjee, a munsif, and leave, from his residence in Puri. The trunk containing the weapon, several live cartridges and Rs. 300 in cash was found broken with the contents removed, in a vacant piece of land in war.

The police have arrested two servants of the house and a grocer of the locality.

In connection with the Dacca General Post Office robbery a Hindu postman was arrested yesterday and his house in Mansundi searched this morning.—A. P.

## NOTICES SERVED TO PAY UP

—:o:—

### Bardoli Mamlatdar's Order

LEGAL ACTION THREATENED

BARDOLI, June 3.

The Mamlatdar of Bardoli has biven a warning to about thirty landholders of half-a-dozen villages to pay the current year's revenue along with past arrears, which they have not done so far, although tney are considered capable of paying, saying that otherwise legal action will be taken against them.

The headmen of village Akoli, who was ordered according to the terms of the truce to hand over charge to the former headman who had resigned in pursuance of the civil disabeddience movement, refused to do so and he wanted to appeal to the higher authorities. But on the mamlatdar going to him personally, he handed over charge.—A. P.

### VILLAGE HEADMAN WITHDRAWS CASES

And Then Resigns

BARDOLI, June 3.

Bhagwandas Laxmandas, headman of village Godadha had filed criminal complaint under Sections 385 and 506 I.P.C. against six Congress workers of that village on the charge of practising social boycott against him and demanding Rs. 100 as damages, but the complainant and the accused compromised and appointed an arbitrator. The case was withdrawn.

Subsequently complainant also resigned the headmanship and the former headman who had resigned in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience movement was reinstated.—A. P.

### JAMNALAL BAJAJ SEES NORTH KANARA

And Then Hopes

BACALKOT, June 3.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Member of the Congress Working Committee visited Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas on the 31st May and 1st June for getting first-hand information regarding the economic condition of the ryots.

He visited Somanalli, Sirsi, Bilgi, Siddapur, Tyagli and Kansur. Mr. Bajaj questioned and cross questioned villagers in order to get at their real condition. He was impressed by their miserable plight.

He hoped that that Government would still take a sympathetic view regarding at least the second instalment and thought that relief was also necessary for hundreds of ryots who would starve if no food was given them during the next four months.—A. P.

### 10 PERCENT CUT BY C. P GOVERNMENT

Ogale's Sentence

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 1.

It is understood that the Local Government has instructed the Standing Counsel not to press for the completion of sentence of one year passed on Mr. G. A. Ogale, the editor of "Maharastra", if the Judicial Commissioner's Court upholds the conviction and sentence in appeal.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Local Government has, it seems, received the approval of the Government of India, for the abolition of two civil districts forthwith owing to financial stringency. The districts selected are Saugor and Buldhana. Saugor work will be transferred to Jubulpore and that of Buldhana to Akola.

The abolition of three other revenue districts and one Divisional Commissionership, as well as the abolition of Chindwara Civil courts are seriously engaging the attention of the Government and it may not be long before some definite announcement is made on the subject.

10 PER CENT CUT.

A ten per cent in the salaries of are the officials is also contemplated as a result of Simla Conference.

LEADER OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj who presided at the Depressed Classes Conference (Chamar Conference) held recently at Nandgav (Nasik.)

## BENGAL NATIONALIST CONFERENCE

—:o:—

### Dr. Ansari To Preside

*MANY PROMINENT LEADERS ATTENDING*

FARIDPUR, June 1.

The first session of the All-Bengal Nationalist Moslem Conference will be held here on June 20 and 21. Dr. M. A. Ansari will preside.

Dr. M. Alam, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Mufti Kifaitulla, and Khan Abdul Gaffur (Frontier Gandhi) have agreed to attend the Conference.—A. P.

## *MAHARASTRA'S REPRESENTATIVES TO A. I. C. C*

### *A Manifesto From Poona*

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 2.

Prominent Congressmen from Maharashtra met in Poona last week and decided to support Sjt. N. V. Gadgil for the presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. They have fixed 16 prominent Congressmen for the All-India Congress Commitee. Their names are:—Sjts. Deo, Kher Jabeerali, Tulpule, Deogirikar, Gadgil, Patwardhan (Nagar) Ramkrishna, Jaju, Batane Smt. Yashodabai Bhat Sjts. Deshpande (Nasik), Deokinandan, Barve, Vasukaka Joshi, Bhuskute and Ketkar. A manifesto is being issued.

### Major Vetch Crashes

KARACHI, June 3.

Major Vetch of the Bombay Flying Club who left Bombay for Karachi on Tuesday crashed to-day near Mughal Bhin, ninety miles from Karachi.—A. P.

### Liberal Federation Meets In Bombay In July

BOMBAY, June 3.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Tuesday evening under the Chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, it was decided to hold the next session of the National Liberal Federation in Bombay on 11th July.

A reception Committee was formed and the various sub-committees to work up the details of the Conference were constituted.—A. P.

At to-day's session of the International Gas ConferVence which is being held in London, Mr. Harold Copp, the President, announced the inauguration of the Union International de Lindustrie Du Gaz.—B. O. W.

Two flights of swift single seater fighting aeroplanes, each consisting of four machines, and piloted by officers of the Swedish Flying Corps were flown lately from Bristol to Swede where they were handed to the flying equipment of the Swedish Service. The machines are Bristol biplanes similar to the craft employed extensively in air defence squadrons of the Royal Air Force.—B. O. W.

## *"CAMERONIAN" WINS EPSOM CLASSIC*

—:o:—

### *Large Crowds Witness The Derby Race*

### FIELD OF 25

LONDON, June 3.

At Epsom to-day Derby Stakes run over 1-1/2 miles, resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CAMERONIAN | 1 |
| ORPEN | 2 |
| SANDWICH | 3 |

—Reuter.

RUGBY, June 3.

Nearly 1,000 policemen were drafted into Epsom for the control of traffic and patrolling the downs and their approaches in expectation of a huge crowd for to-day's race.

Despite overcast skies and unfavourable forecasts, there was no rain during the forenoon and there was every indication that the Derby Day crowd would reach if not exceed, its usual gigantic proportions.

AS USUAL.

Many hundreds of gypsies and both attendants camped on the Downs last night, and from the early hours this morning the roads presented an animated appearance.

Towards noon streams of traffic on the approaches to the course were continuous.

THE RACE.

From good start "Gallini" led slightly from "Grindleton" "Lemonition" "Estate Duty" "Cameronian" and "Reveillon" with "Tehau" last. At halfway "Gallini" led from "Rose en Soleil," "Estate Duty" "Armagnac" and "Cameronian." Rounding Tattenham Corner "Gallini" led, but was closely pressed by "Armagnac" and "Cameronian" with "Orpen" and "Sandwich" improving.

"CAMERONIAN" LEADS.

Shortly after entering the straight "Gallini" and "Armagnac" dropped back beaten. "Cameronian" drew out to lead and although strongly challenged in the last furlong by "Orphan" "Sandwich" and "Goyescas," "Cameronian" maintained the lead and won a splendid race. "Goyeseas" was fourth. The winner's time was 2 minutes 36 3/5 seconds.

"Primitif" went lame after saddling and by permission of the Stewards, was withdrawn.—Reuter.

In the Derby "Cheery Lad" was ridden by Cecil Ray, "Tehau" by T. Burns and "Teruru" by Herbert. "Kiatere" and "Primitif" did not run, and there were 25 runners. The race was won by three-quarters length and the same length separated the second and the third.

Following were the starting prices: Seven to two against "Cameronian"; nine to one against "Orpen"; and eight to one against "Sandwich."

EARLIER.

Tips are bewilderingly numerous, and scratching of Steve Donoghue's mount Link Boy from the race at 10/26 this morning complicates the problem, as many backers follow "Steve". Astrologers tip Estate Duty, but Steve tips Cameronian. Orpen is regarded as a sound eachway bet, and Aga Khan thinks that if Cameronian is beaten it will be by Pomme D'Api, whose trainer, to-day, scored two successes at Epsom, Beary riding both winners.

Newmarket has sent nine horses to the post, and places the greatest faith in Sandwich, but others believe that highly strung Sir Andrew will score an outsiders' victory

Ray rides Cheery Lad.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is latest betting on Derby: five to one against Cameronian; hundred to nine Pomme d'Api, Doctor Dolittle and Orpen; hundred to seven Goyescas; twenty to one Jacopo; Sandwich and Sir Andrew; twenty-eight to one Revellion; forty to one Shell Transport, Estate Duty, Zanoff, Rose en Sofeil, and Lightning Star; forty-five to one Coldyears.

## RIMMER REWARDED

Sergeant Rimmer, of the Bombay Police (shown in this picture in the role which brought him much notoriety during the Civil Disobedience Campaign) figures in the King's Birthday Honours list. He has been awarded a "gallantry medal."

## CROP OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

### Council Appoints Committee Of Three To Go Into Alleged Grievances

So many complications have arisen in regard to the general elections of the B.P.C.C. that it seems hardly probable that the new Committee can be finally composed before several weeks pass. The Council of the B.P.C.C. was called on Wednesday to examine the complaints and to give decision on the validity of several elections which were challenged. It is understood that the Council met in camera and had a long discussion on the various complaints made. Several complainants also were present at the meeting by invitation.

COMMITTEE OF THREE.

The Council, it is understood has appointed a Committee of three members, Sjts. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi and B. G. Kher, to enquire into the matter and report to the Council as early as possible. In case the Committee decides that fresh elections shall have to be held in one or two wards, then the new Committee shall not come into existence at least for five or six weeks more.

### Quick Derby Result

BOMBAY, June 3.

The result of the Derby was received in Bombay through the Eastern Telegraph Company, within five seconds of the race being run.

BOMBAY AND MATHERAN WINNERS.

—:o:—

Among those who drew prizes of £100 each in the Irish Sweep are also: GG, care of Shaw Wallace and Company, Calcutta; Some Hope, 130, Tishazari, Delhi; Jupiter, Rugby Hotel Matheran; Dorothy, 384, Merchant Street, East Rangoon; Mendel, care of Lloyds Bank, Bombay; Private G. Watson Signallers, Second Borderers, Rawalpindi. Bhatkhan, Eastern Bank Baghdad.

MORE £100 TICKET DRAWERS.

Hundred sterling tickets have also been drawn by N. N. Banerjee, Nine, Wellesley Place, Calcutta; Syndicate, Kamarhatty Jute Mills, Bengal; George, one, Bow Street, Calcutta; Romarac c/o. S. N. Mukherjee, Patna; Kingfisher, Kotagiri; L. A. C. Cower, R. A. F. Baghdad; Modahar, 081, Sattan Street, Daingwumkwin, Moulmein; Miss Mithe G. Dinshaw, Thirteen, Ingle Road, Karachi; Winner, thirteen, B. P. C. L., Minbu, Upper Burma; and St. Rita, Seven, Cross Road, Dehra Dun.—Reuter.

CONSOLATION PRIZES OF £25 EACH.

LONDON, June 2.

The drawing in the Irish Sweep concluded with the announcement of 100 consolation prizes of 25 sterling each. Successful ticket-holders included S.G.S.K. Valencia, Galle Road, Wellawatta, Ceylon and Miss Greta Holman, Champion Reef, Kolar Goldfields. The 100 consolation prizes of 25

### Other Winners Of £100 Prizes.

Hundred sterling prize ticket has also been drawn by Murari Basanti Charan Linha Muzaffarpur.

Hlahla, 110, Fiftyfirst Street, Rangoon, Doctor and Mrs. M. A. Fifose, Panighata Teria, Bengal; Gomi and Silva, Bape, Galle; the staff, Dumbarine, Mussoorie Maungshein, Dalla Dockyard, Dallape, Rangoon; Thangami Nayagar, Thangamalai Estate; Badulla, try care of SW and Co., 4 Banks Hall Street, Calcutta; and Staff, care of Grindlay and Co., Bombay; Drawings will continue to-morrow.

Paris.—Comte de Ferol, owner of Derby candidate Pokerdas, has stated that his horse will not run on Wednesday.—Reuter.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, JULY.

| New York, June 3. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 8.28 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 8.30 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 8.55 |
| Difference | +.27 |
| Broach Expectation J/A. | 166 |
| Broach Expectation A/M. | 180 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

| Liverpool, June 3. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 4.53 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 4.46 |
| Difference | —.07 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 4.50 |
| Difference | —.03 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

| London, June 3. | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 12-5/16 |
| Lower | 1/16 |
| Silver Forward | 12-1/4 |
| Lower | 1/8 |

Market.—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

| Bombay, June 3. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 42 | 4 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 41 | 14 | 0 |

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee One**

for First Sixteen Words

**One Anna**

for each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant

STOREKEEPER required to take charge of Stores in connection with a Shipping Company with dock works and fleet of steamers in Bombay. Salary Rs. 300—25—400 per month for suitable man. Experienced men only need apply giving age—previous experience and copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Applications received after the 15th June 1931 will not be considered. Apply to Box No. 979 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3037

WANTED—A CLASSIFIED experienced ADVERTISER for advertisement work for up-country. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3084

WANTED—HARD WORKING SALESMEN and TRAVELLERS for Deccan. Good salary and promotion to hard working men. Apply Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5171

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Rs. 50, 75, 100, Insurance experience preferred. Apply Post Box No. 795, Bombay.
A R 5167

AGENTS WANTED—For famous Italian and French Sera, Vaccines, and othar preparations of highest International repute, also for surgical instruments. Agents must be willing to invest money. Apply to Messrs. G. MASTISORI & C., Post Box, 235, Madras.
A

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with FRENCH as his additional language in order to teach French to students of the Higher classes. The applicant, who is selected, shall also be entrusted with the teaching of other subjects at least for some years in the beginning. Apply with particulars and terms to the HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
A 3068

ZENITH BANK LTD.—H. O. Kurnool (Bon. Dept.)—Fortune without risk—Retired gentlemen and Unemployed men can easily earn from Rs. 10/- to 20/- a day. No Security. No Guarantee. Also WANTED Br. SECRETARIES in each District on a monthly salary of Rs. 250/ with Bonus Provision of Rs. 1,000. Apply with 4 As. stamps to:—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
A R 5172

### Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—Well-built GODOWN and well-ventilated OFFICES on Ballard Estate, near to Customs and Docks. Apply to ASIAN BUILDING, Ballard Estate.
C 3086

TO BE LET at Nepean Sea Road, a spacious big FLAT on the First Floor, consisting of 3 bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms with all up-to-date arrangements, along with 3 servants' quarters and two motor garages. The arrangements in the flat may be altered to suit convenience of tenants if taken on long lease. Rent Rs. 400. Apply R. A. DUBASH, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
C R5156

### Matrimonial

WANTED—A BRIDE-GROOM, age 20—27, well educated, cultured and of respected family for a bride age 16. Please write with full particulars to Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 5159

### Educational

BRADLEY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL — Time 7 to 10 p. m. Recognised and Registered (Std. 1 to 7). Unique opportunity to day-workers. Opens after summer vacation on 5th June, 1931. Airy rooms, adequate staff, sound management. Apply PRINCIPAL, Indu Bhuvan, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
E 5164

ENGLAND RETURNED EDUCATIONIST gives PRIVATE TUITION. Results Guaranteed. Moderate Charges. Apply sharp Box No. 953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 5154

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 2953

### Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

### Trade Announcement.

"SWARAJ CHHATRA"—SWADESHI UMBRELLA, manufacture's SWARAJ CHHATRA MANUFACTURING CO., Kalbadevi Dady Sheth Agiary, Bombay. (Prof. A. K. Jhalani).
T R 5168

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY for any other TEA. Buy "SWAN TEA", vaccum packed Tin at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. Sold everywhere.
T R 5150

### Fruits, Flower & Seeds

ADVANCE ESSENTIAL.—Biggest Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Mangoes 100 Rs. 12. Rose Lichi 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Grafts Catalogue free. Director, Horticultural Works, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F R5118

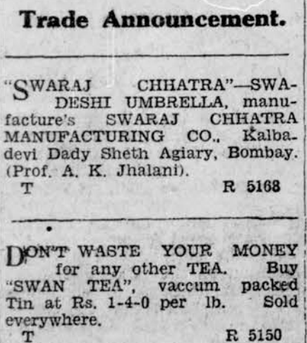
### Medical

"GARBHA-BHANDHU"—Guaranteed sure cure for sterility: unfailing remedy for sure pregnancy and safe delivery: Rs. 15/8. DIRECTOR, WONDER-WORKING STAR HOUSE, Jamnagar.
3096

### Amusements

**RIALTO TALKIES**

LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.




With
FIFI DORSAY
J. HAROLD MURRAY
7 NEW SONG NUMBERS
Also
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
Western Electric Talkie Equipment

### Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HANSALI TANK ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Prithiraj Chimnaji and others and on account and at the risk of the heirs and Legal representatives of Govind Jivaji Narvekar the Mortgagor since deceased and under and by virtue of the powers of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th March 1928 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Thursday the 4th June 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of pension and Tax land being Plot No. 2 now redeemed together with the building standing thereon situate at Hansali Tank Road Dadar, Lower Mahim, Bombay containing 1108 Sq. yds. or thereabouts but according to the Survey Register admeasuring 118 Sq. yds. and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Rent Roll No. 678 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 281 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward 4190 (1) and Street No. 551 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 6 and 7 and beyond it by the Road 30 feet wide on the West and South by the property of Mr. Valles and on the North by the access and beyond it by Plot Nos. 1 and 5 and which said premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor and the same are occupied partly by the Mortgagor and partly by his tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

### Amusements.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Aldwych Farce
**PLUNDER**
Featuring TOM WALLS, RALPH LYNN, MARY BROUGH.

**THE EMPIRE**
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
**THE AMERICAN PRISONER**
Featuring:
CARL BRISSON & MADELINE CARROL
A Romantic Drama of The Napoleonic Wars.

**THE EMPRESS**
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Million Volt Talkie Thriller
**THE NIGHT PARADE**
featuring
HUGH TREVOR, D. GULLIVER.
A glamorous epic of midnight madness.

**OPERA HOUSE.**
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
**WHY GIRLS GO BACK HOME**
featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLAR
A NEW angle to the old but interesting question.

**PATHE CINEMA** 4, 6-30 and 10
THELMA TODD
and
CREIGHTON HALE
in

**7 FOOTPRINTS TO SATAN**
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE in BIRTHDAY PARTY
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE—AUDIO REVIEW
and
A Two Reel All Talking Comedy

**THE CAPITOL** TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
There is no EAST, there is no WEST, when LOVE comes!
**EAST IS WEST**
LUPE VELEZ AND LEWIS AYRES
ALSO
CHARLIE MURRAY AND GEORGE SIDNEY in
"ROLLING ALONG"

DAILY RUNNING — **KRISHNATONE'S 100 P. C. TALKING, SINGING DRAMA** — DAILY RUNNING

TIME 5-30, 8, 10-30 P. M.
Extra Show At 3 P. M. On Friday

**THE WIFE**

RATES AS USUAL

Plethora of songs, platitude of dialogues, heart-rending events and tragic situations.
The glittering star-role played by Miss Rampiyari with her melodious voice will move the chords of your heart.
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**Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed**
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## DISTRESS IN ANDHRA

### Peasants Hard Hit By Depression

### DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

(From A Correspondent.)

The fall in prices of food grains and the consequent fall in land values have landed the peasants of the Madras Presidency in an unenviable position. The pressure of indebtedness has more than doubled itself in the last one year and the dearth of money is causing wide-spread distress. The Imperial Bank of India and other Banks, the Sowkars and Marwaries and the Government are pressing the ryots for the repayment of the credit advanced to the peasants and this is causing untold of misery and suffering. Neither the Banks nor the Government are willing to lend any money to peasants and hence there is a great fear that next year the extent of land cultivated may go down and the production of agricultural produce seriously diminished.

The Madakasira Taluk Ryots Conference has resolved that Government should see that Co-operative Banks do not press for the collection of the money advanced to peasants, that they do not charge any penal rates of interest on arrears and that Government must offer to compensate such Banks for the loss sustained in following such a policy.

The Ongle Taluk Ryots Conference which met recently has also supported this resolution and has even gone very much further by demanding that Government should prevent all money lenders whether they be Bankers or individual Sowkars from trying to collect their money from the peasants all at once, that such money should be collected only on instalments and the rate of interest charged on such loans should be not more than 6 per cent from the date on which the promissory notes were issued. Moreover, this conference asks Government to issue fresh credit on low rates of interest through the Co-operative Banks and under the Agricultural Loans Act. To consider these problems, a Ryots Conference is going to be held on the fifth of June in Tenali, on behalf of the Peasants of Guntur and Kishna Districts. Almost in every village are held special peasants meeting to consider this crisis and to support the measures mentioned above.

### FEELINGS RUN HIGH.

The feeling of dissatisfaction against the apathy and indifference of Government and the blind and strict policy followed by the Bankers in running high. The atmosphere is surcharged with tension, bitterness and disappointment, born of unbearable suffering incalculable losses sustained during this financial depression.

### PROF. RANGA'S ACTIVITIES.

Prof. Ranga who has been carrying on propaganda and organising work among the Andhra Peasants and workers for the last eight years has the situation well in hand. It was he, who, as president, guided the ryots who assembled in Madakasira and Ongole Taluk Ryots Conference. It is exgurs well that he should be presiding over the forthcoming Special Conference in Tenali. He is expected to guide the peasants again in the forthooming Andhra Ryots Conference. Prof. Ranga is entirely in favour of the stoppage of the collection of monies advanced by Bankers to the peasants, the repayment of the credit thus advanced only in long and easy instalments and the lowering of interest to 6 per cent and less and the distribution of cheap credit among the ryots.

## POONA MUSLIM MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th May 1931 there is an article refuting certain statements made by your Poona correspondent.

I was one of the audience at the meeting and can certainly say that the Congregation could not have been more than 150 persons amongst whom there were many youngsters.

Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan as written was on his legs for 20 minutest at all. He had some written manuscript in his hand which he took about 5 minutes to read to us.

About the signatories I could only see a few of them, the rest were, as I ascertainded, present in the marriage ceremony at the Peermahomed Muslim Girls' Orphanage on Bund Garden Road.

Yours, etc.,
"A MUSLIM."

Poona, May-31.

## INDIAN OVERSEAS

### What They Have To Put Up With

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While efforts are being made in England and India to work out a constitution for the latter to place her in a position of equality with other members of the British Empire, Indian nationals still continue to be treated in the colonies as the pariahs of the empire, which is ex-emplified by my recent experiences as hereunder:—

Entering into Australia last February purely on a temporary visit, I was examined and cross-examined by the immigration authorities at Brisbane, my port of entry, and had to answer all sorts of unnecessary and annoying questions, including a query whether I had Bolshevist sympathies—as if every Indian at sight was to be taken to be a Bolshevist suspect—while my fellow passengers from other parts of the British Empire were passed almost without any questions on the production of their passports. I had to undergo this despite my British pass-port issued in London and my assurance that I would not care to live permanently in Australia, in contravention of the bar, against the entry of Asiatics, even if I was paid to do so.

Visiting N. Zealand, again only as a tourist, I had, besides filling the usual landing form, to make a declaration on oath to obey the laws of the country, etc.—as if this was not understood—and to make a deposit of £10 from both of which all white British subjects and even American citizens are exempt.

While in N. Zealand I tried to book my passage to S. Africa on a White Star liner but was definitely informed by the agents of that company that they had instructions not to book any Indian passengers on their ships.

Returning to Sydney, I however, managed to book by passage to S. Africa, intending to make a tour through that country to Egypt and thence returning home to India. On reaching Capetown, however, I was immediately served by the immigration authorities with a notice under a section of their Immigration Act of 1913, which I understand debars Asiatics from landing in any part of the Union of S. Africa. Despite strenouous efforts made on my behalf by the Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa and a Parsi resident of Capetown to obtain for me a temporary permit to land and pass through the country, not only was I refused permission to land but even to transfer from the ship I had arrived in, to another sailing the same day for Durban whence I intended taking another steamer for S. Africa, that I had asked for in the alternative. In consequence of this stupid and arrogant attitude of the Cape authorities, I was compelled involuntarily to continue to London in the same ship at considerable inconvenience and expense and the complete messing up of my programme and plans.

I have travelled a bit in various parts of the world, and I can assure you, sir, rarely have I known such opposition and disgraceful invidious distinction made against my compatriots as in the colonies and dominions of the British Empire. It is galling humiliation such as I have been through, created by narrow-minded racial prejudice and vulgar snobbery, that engender and fosters feelings of national bitterness, which while they exist, make all talk of the Empire being the wonted "Commonwealth of Free Nations" a hypocritical sham.

While no Indian, whatever his position in life or education, may even temporarily stay or pass through some of the colonies, not to mention permanent settlement, and riffraffs of the lowest order from these self same countries, may solely by virtue of their being white British subjects, take up permanent residence in India and exploit the country at will!

Under these circumstances, is it at all surprising, sir, that a large section of our compatriots should be prepared to face all necessary sacrifices in the struggle to shake themselves free of the shackless of this "Glorious Empire"? The least that Indians at home can do, in justice to their compatriots abroad and to uphold our sense of national self-respect and dignity, is to legislate laws to retaliate to the full and pay back in their own coin all those countries that think fit to hurl insult and indignity at India.

Those of my countrymen who still hanker after membership of the British Empire with all its much-bruited claims to justice and fair-play, I shall only ask to make an "unofficial" tour of the colonies to learn first hand of the blessings accruing therefrom. For this purpose, I should particularly recommend a tour of S. Africa where thousands of our compatriots still labour under disgraceful disabilities and live under conditions of humiliation and indignity imposed upon them in direct and flagrant violation of pacts such as the Gandhi-Smuts agreement, etc., Yours, etc.,

T. P. DAVAR.

C/o Messrs. T. Cock and Son, Ltd.,
Berkeley Street,
London, W.I. May 20.

## G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

### Appointment Of Conciliation Board Urged

The following resolutions were passed at the Bhusawal meeting of G. I. P. Railway Workers, Mr. R. S. Ruiker presiding:—

1. This meeting protests against the highhanded and arbitrary action of the Railway authorities Bhusawal, in still not reinstating about 300 strikers, though they had thoroughly complied with the terms of the Government of India communique; and hoped that the Railway Board and Agent will immediately reinstate them as early as possible.

2. This meeting brings it to the notice of the Railway Board and the Agent, G. I. P. Railway. that many strikers at Bhusawal who are entitled to get their names registered on the first waiting list as a result of the recent circular of the Railway Board, re: vacation of quarters and return of property have not obtained the advantage of this circular. and hopes that immediate steps will be taken to see that all strikers get advantage of this circular.

3. This meeting immediately demands the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the T. D. Act to settle the question of reinstatement of G. I. P. strikers, and drastic retrenchment on all Railways.

4. This meeting protests against the action of the G. I. P. Agent in not resuming the original relations with the G. I. P. and hopes that such relations will be immediately resumed so as not to create a feeling of distrust and suspicion, between the Railway authorities and the employees.

5. This meeting brings it to the notice of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway the grave injustice caused to the augwalas in filling up vacancies at Igatpuri, by newly-recruited hands in preference to the stikers at Bhusawal, and hopes that this injustice will be immediately redressed by the Agent..

6. This meeting brings it to the notice of the Agent of the G. I.P. Railway Board and Government, that no preference should be given to the newly-engaged hands during the strike, who are brought under retrenchment. as against the strikers on the waiting lists, as such preference will be a complete violation and negation of the Government of India Communique of the 1st March, 1930.

## LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

### Lahore Pays Glowing Tribute.

Lahore, May 30.—To mourn the loss the country has sustained in the untimely death of Maharajah of Mahamudabad, a great nationalist Muslim a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held on Friday night under the auspices of the Lahore City Congress Committee, in the Municipal gardens outside Mochi Gate, Dr. Satyapal was in the chair.

Maulvi Mazhr Ali Azhar moved a resolution expressing heartfelt condolence at the premature death of the Maharaja and sympathising with the relative of the deceased. He said the Maharajah of Mahmudabad was a staunch nationalist and on all occasions of Hindu Muslim settlement he played a prominent part in bringing the two communities together.

Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, said the Maharaja of Mahmudabad played a most important part in bringing the Nehru Report into existence. He was a great national leader and India could ill afford to lose him just at the present moment.

Panda Sant Ram said Hindu Muslim settlement had not been achieved as yet. It was the duty of the Indians that they should complete the task left unfinished by the Maharajah of Mahmudabad.

Srijut Hari Mohan Chatterjee said India would not be able to achieve Swaraj until Hindu-Muslim settlement was brought about. The best way the country could honour the Maharajah of Mahamudabad was to follow his noble example and solve the communal problem.

Dr. Jaggannath Luthra, Lala Achint Ram also supported the resolution.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously, all standing.

The President, Dr. Satyapal, paid a handsome tribute, to the patriotism and true nationalism of the Maharaj of Mahmudabad. He said the Maharaja was a sturdy nationalist and one amongst the few Indian leaders who was completely devoid of communalism.—"Hindu Herald"

## SUCCESSFUL PICKETING AT AJMER.

### Muslims' Co-operation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 31.

The picketing of the foreign-cloth shops in the City to-day created quite a stir amongst the merchants when Sh. Arjun Lal Sethi with all members of his family was seen picketing the shops. His appeals to the customers to desist from purchasing foreign cloth in the best interests of the country were successful. For the first time to-day, the Muslims of Ajmer joined hands with the Congress in making the picketing so successful. Dr. Bashar Nabi, Mr. Quayum Sahib with the other prominent Muslims and Mr. Motilal Bhargava were also seen actively participating in the picketing operations.

## FUTURE OF BERAR

Mr. M. N. Phadke, Bar.-at-Law, Akola, writes:—

The Berar Nationalist Party has addressed a representation to H. E. the Viceroy urging the necessity of sending a delegate to represent the special claims of Berar at the Round Table Conference. After reviewing the ways in which Berar could take its place in the Federal scheme, the report concludes by stating that Berar should be a separate unit of Federation.

Politically unlike any other province and with ample revenue, it is, but natural that Berar should cherish a desire of becoming a separate province. It is not my intention to criticise the proposal for separation. But I do wish to point out that, it is possible to devise a scheme which will secure to the people of Berar the substance of separation, while retaining the advantages of amalgamation into a larger administrative unit.

What Berar really wants, is Fiscal Autonomy. Under the present arrangement a large portion of her revenue is annually appropriated to defray the cost of Administration in the Central Provinces.

The existence of entirely different systems of land tenure in Berar and Central Provinces is responsible for the great difference between the revenues of the two provinces. The Ryatwari system in Berar enable the State to realise directly from the ryot the whole of the land assessment. But the Malguzars in the Central Provinces take away about fifty per cent. of the revenue as their share. As long as, the systems of tenure remain unaltered, it would be unjust to tack Berar on to the Central Provinces, without the grant of fiscal autonomy.

### THE SIM FORMULA

The Sim Formula which is supposed to regulate expenditure (divisible) between Berar and Central Provinces does only meagre justice to the legitimate demands of Berar. But even that is not followed out in the Budgets. And the representatives of Berar, being in the minority in the Legislative Council, have no means of compelling the government to abide eby the Formula.

There should be a statutory provision, for a Berar Fiscal Committee. It should have the charge of all the financial measures affecting Berar.

Separation of Berar, involving a huge expenditure of a governor ship, a High Court, a Secretariate and all the paraphernelia of the Provincial Government, will undo any benefits that might acrue from the separation.

At present, Northern Ireland has a direct representation to the Imperial Parliament. But it has its own legislature as, well enjoying a large degree of autonomy. Berar could have a similar representation to the provincial Legislature, and would be a single unit of administration, except that the Money Bills effecting Berar solely shall need the consent of the Berar Fiscal Committee.

The idea of separation is theoretically sound, but its economic implications, will, it is hoped, weigh with those who are advocating immediate execution of the idea.

Karachi.—Avitator Scott arrived here on Monday morning and left for Jask in the afternoon.—A. P.

# The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

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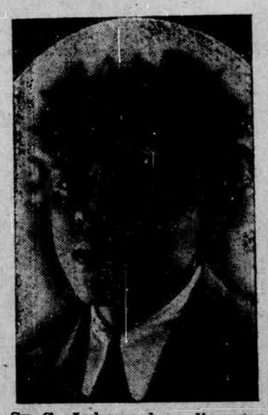
Zam-Buk

From "Her Majesty," a Maharashtra production featuring Miss Sulochana and Chowdhary to run at Majestic from 6th.

Miss Zilloo in "Money" All-Talkie picture of Imperial Movietone to run at the Imperial.

Mme. E. Petterson who proposes to start a Eurhythmics Institute in Bombay.



Sy C. Luhar who discusses the prospects of the Screen industry.

Miss Sulochana in "Noore-Alam" Ranjit Picture, running at the West End.

From "The Temple of Tortures" of Rathilal Bros to run at Krishna from 6th.

"From "Supreme Test" forth coming film.

# Music For The Theatre

## "Noisy" Patrons—Quality Of Pictures

### Relieve The "Ear Strain."

**Mr. A. A. Walter, of the PatheIndia, Theatres Ltd., discusses this week the question of the right music for the theatre. He does not approve of "noisy patrons." And, he explains how the quality of pictures is maintained by discerning exhibitors.**

It should also be noted that voices record differently. In some pictures one voice booms out to a very great extent, and another voice is almost inaudible. These differences in recording are not easily adjustable but, to a certain extent, they can be provided against. Volume can be reduced on the loud voice, and increased on the soft voice. I am afraid that such differences are not given the care they should receive, in most theatres.

The selection of suitable music is also a big point during performances. Popular music can always be selected as it is taken from ordinary gramophone records and, as everyone knows, the supply is almost inexhaustible.

The tone of the music is not always taken great care of. Often one listens to voices on the screen which are very realistic and sound perfectly natural but, when music starts, particularly the music played during the interval, it has that different tinney sound—like a gramophone of the olden days. A lot of this is an engineering difficulty which can be overcome, and sound can often be improved as regards tone of music, if its source of supply is different from that used for the voice on this screen. It will be interesting to know the opinions of a number of critics regarding music during the interval, particularly as to whetner the whole of the time should be filled with music, or whether a part, or all, of the interval should be run silent. Personally, I am of the opinion that it is better to leave at least half the interval blank. It is a relief from the ear strain, and I think would be appreciated by most patrons.

Before leaving the question of the comfort of the theatre-goers and the putting over of the show to best possible advantage, it is not out of place to point out that, in many theatres preparations are made noisily for the exit of patrons before the end of the show. The end of a picture is usually the most critical stage, or, perhaps it will be more correct to say, the most interesting part of the picture. It is very disturbing just at that moment to have a number of curtains drawn noisily, or doors opened noisily, and light penetrating in to the auditorium. Everyone should be ready at their station to do this work immediately "The King" is played—(there is no necessity whatever to set up a disturbance of this kind).

Before closing these remarks, a few words are required in connection with the quality of pictures booked in the theatres. It is impossible for any one theatre to run continually super pictures, and often patrons criticize it to this extent, saying "Why can't you always run a picture like you ran last week?" The answer to this is, that a large number of pictures have to be booked or purchased at the same time and if a producer has, say, 20 pictures to dispose of, four of which are supers, he will not sell the supers without selling the remainder.

I should like to again invite any readers to pass whatever comments they think fit, and to send letters addressed to the Editor containing either criticisms, suggestions, or views on the various points dilated upon above.

Further articles will be written, particularly on those parts of the business in which it is found readers of this page are most interested.

## EMIL JANNINGS

### One Of The Greatest Actors Of The Age

*(By Robert Ramin.)*

Emil Jannings, renowned throughout the world as the to the greatest, it not the greatest, actors of our age not only of the stage but also of the screen, has at last found his biographer in the person of Alfred Richard Meyer, a well-known German poet and writer, better known under his nom de plume "Munkepunke". The title of the biography, which has just been published by the Prismen Verlag, Hamburg is "1,000 per cent. Emil Jannings"! It s a literary portrait of Emil Jannings, the artist, and of Emil Jannings the man. Alfred R. Meyer loves to write in the lighter vein. In this respect he is kindred to Jannings, of whom Douglas Fairbanks has said with a frown on his face: "I think he is a jokist".

Jannings' biography offers a surprise in every line. Who for instance knew that Jannings entered our lovely world in the city of Rorschach on the banks of the Lake of Constance as the son of

(Continued on Page 10).

# Around And About The Theatreland.

**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and cutlure, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

## THE PASSING WEEK.

—:o:—

*By Our Art And Dramatic Critic*

### *Education In Rhythm*

Mme. E. Peterson, is well-known to the city. world of art. She has decided to open an "Eurhythmics Institute" at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty. She proposes to give instruction in rhythm, plastic exercises and dance improvisations to children and young girls. Her attempt is, decidedly, praiseworthy. For, it provides the initiative for the systematic attention, instruction and study of rhythm. Interest in rhythmic education, in the reconstruction of the dance is, evidently, on the increase. But it has not yet reached, definitely, the plane beyond diffused enthusiasm and sentimental fervour. It may be hoped, therefore, that Mme. E. Petterson's endeavour and enterprise will lead to the demand, not only for systematic instruction but for higher standards of appreciation and execution.

### *Music Text-Books. U. P. Committee.*

The letter, published on this page, from a correspondent from U. P. indicates what is, apparently a very strange procedure adopted by the Government Text Books Committee of the Province. It would have been, it is true, more helpful if the correspondent had mentioned the name of the music text-books the U. P. Committee is reported to have actually recommended. But there could be no justification for the committee to have failed to consult the authorities of the Marris College of Hindustanee Music, Lucknow. It may be hoped, therefore, the Text Book Committee would take the earliest opportunity to do so. Otherwise, the Government of the United Provinces have no reason to spend the taxpayers' hard-earned money on the Morris College. The Marris College has an indisputable position in the enlightened world of Hindustanee Music. It is completely entitled to judge authoritatively the merits of the music text-book meant to be employed in the province under its educational jurisdiction.

## Eurhythmics Institute

In the programme of the Institute are included rhythmical exercises, plastic movement, improvisations, with a special class for children. The purpose is to develop the baby, to make its movements graceful and simple, to get a control over the body and its movements to keep fit and healthy, to give a feeling of rhythm. The purpose of this exercise is not merely physicaly training of the body but it affects its mentally too; not only that it keeps the body fit and gives therefore mental strength too, but the moment a person has control over his body, is sure of his movement he looses the feeling of uncertain and false shyness Mostly people feel unhappy when they are supressed and cannot express themselves. They will always be in the back-ground of life, because of this feeling of shyness, Improvisation teaches the pupil free expressions. In Europe one realised the importance of all this and now a days children youth and groven-ups all are all interested in the exercises—these are some of the aims and objects of the newly founded Eurtythmtics. Institute started by Mme. E. Peterson.

## THE WEST ENTERTAINS THE EAST.

### New Company To Arrive June 26th From London

For over a year this city has lost track of players from out the West. The screen, silent and speaking, is, of course, mostly responsible for their absence. Messrs. Grant Anderson, familiar to the playgoers of his city as one of the chief Salisbury players, and James Kaye will arrive on June 26th with a company of not less than nine selected artists to remedy the long-standing grievance. The following programme would indicate that the company has already taken pains to make it select and adequately varied. The company will stage their plays at the Royal Opera House and terminate their Bombay season after nine nights:—

Friday, 26th June, at 9-30 p.m., Saturday, 27th June, at 9-30 p.m.: Sunday, 28th June at 9 p.m.: "On The Spot" (a play of Chicago Gangsters), by Edgar Wallace.

Monday, 29th June at 9-30 p.m.: "Lord Bags," a Farcical Comedy by Keble Howard.

Tuesday, 30th June, at 9-30 p.m. "The Queen Was In The Parlour" by Noel Coward.

Wednesday, 1st July at 6 p.m.: A Classic Programme. Consisting of "Chitra," and Indian play by Rabindranath Tagore. Four excerpts from William Shakespeare's

**All communications and photographs meant for publication in these columns must be addressed to the Art and Dramatic Critic and reach the office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.**

plays. A scene from Sheridans Comedy, "The School for Scandal."

Wednesday, 1st July at 9-30 p.m. "Jeannie Wakes Up," a Scottish Comedy by Kenward Matthews, as played by this company in the West-End of London.

Thursday, 2nd July at 6 p.m.: Repeat of the Classic Programme.

Thursday, 2nd July, at 9-30 p.m. "Diversion," a play by John Van Druten. (Banned in England).

Friday, 3rd July at 9-30 p.m. and Saturday, 4th July at 9-30 p.m.: "It's A Boy," a Farce now running with great success in London.

* * * * *

## THE BOMBAY NATIKA SAMAJ

### New Play

The Bombay Natika Samaj will stage next week at the Bombay Theatre their new play "The Younger Generation." Sjt. A. Gadre is the playwright. It depicts a social theme. Sjt. Nagarkar is one of the prominent players. He has been well-known for his music. The Indian Orchestra has also been improved.

## *PLAYGOERS MUST CO-OPERATE WITH PRODUCERS*

### *The Producer's Mission And Burden*

**Sjt. Chimanlal Luhar, B.Sc., Member of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers (U.S.A.) of the Mehta-Luhar concern is not a man unknown to the local screen industry. His present suggestions should be valuable to all. Mr. Luhar speaks of the burden of the Indian producer. He is not, however, quite unaware of his mission.**

And what is in India? What is the present status of Indian industry? Nothing more than a tenth-class gamble of chance and luck. Being optimist myself I shall not try to pull to pieces the Indian industry that is feeding so many of our people; neither shall I pretend to hide the wrong with it. Truth must be told, acknowledged and suffered.

In fact, so much has been written before in regard to our film industry in the manner of destructive criticisms that a full length volume of about 500 pages could easily be prepared out of it. And all that writing, it appears, has fallen on deaf ears. And why? I shall not make any pretensions to the knowledge of real attributes which stand responsible or the dormant or degenerating status of our film industry to-day; but the reader will allow me to quote below Ruskin's wise aphorism which I just remembered:

Wise consumption is a far more difficult art than wise production."

If the reader believes in Ruskin let him also believe in his aphorism. Applying it to our film industry some truth as to the why of the movie-affair in India can be easily explained. Laying aside the question of wise production for the present, wise consumption is and should be the only source that supplied sufficient, if not more, sinews of war to turn out wise production. But for wise consumption the American film industry would not be what it is now. In fact no industry can stand to produce long if its produce is not consumed in the proportionate ratio of give and take:- which means the returns of consumption must cover the cost of produce plus enough margin to make better produce than before.

EXTEND THE FILM CIRCUITS.

In laconic terms the Indian film market needs extension. The public has somehow to be made to be cine-going in increasing numbers. But that is a queer task, hard enough for anybody. Cinema is a house of entertainment and can only prosper if it exhibits pictures to the taste of its visiting people. No amount of preaching can bring forth a man to see a cinema film which does not please him. He needs entertainment and the picture must give. If it fails the man ceases to co-operate with the industry. India is a big country of numerous provinces each having its own people, language, customs and manners. Most of our pictures are largely provincial, and therefore, only fractionlly successful. Besides all-India pictures are produced hardly six in one year. The beginning of the industry produced a host of mythological pictures which were tremendous successes all over India in spite of their low production quality. It had been a margin-showing business then; but the public taste gradually changed and historicals and socials came into vogue. In the span of last five years pictures have been released in the market and there has been a gradual downfall of the public taste. Day by day there is a decrease of income in the box-office and day by day the cost of production is increasing. Hence the trouble. It is necessary therefore, to establish cinema exhibiting centres wherever there are none, and more impertinently necessary to produce all-India subjects every now and then to keep the box-office well off.

THE PRODUCERS' BURDEN AND MISSION.

Extention of exhibiting centres, though partially in the hands of the producer, is the task of the capitalist, who is badly needed to interest himself in the film industry: though of course we cannot expect him invest his money in a confidence he had no confidence in. Essentially he must have a sincere liking for the film industry and the spirit to make it successful in a pure business-like manner.

Under the present circumstances, however, it is too doubtful if any capitalist will come forward with the spirit of helping the film industry and labour of helping the film industry first and labour perseverently to help themselves afterwards.

Here therefore, is a strange presentation of a very complex problem; and the sole responsibility reverts to the shoulders of the producer. Let me recall to the reader that it was the producer's la-

(Continued on page 10.)

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Arts. University Hall, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 5.

S. S. Rawalpindi with English mails of May 21, due at 6 a.m.

Muncipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 6.

S S Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday 12th instant at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. J. Durlabh Dhruv, M. S. (Bom.) will demonstrate a few cases. Other members wishing to demonstrate their own cases are requested to bring them.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-0 p.m. Gramophone Records.
9.20 p.m.:—Popular songs (to be sung by Sunderbai).

LOHANAS' PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of Lohana Saatak Mandal and other Associations a public meeting of the Lohana community will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Daryasthan Wadgadi to mourn the loss owing to the sad death of Seth Gopalji Ramji.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary general body meeting of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (7th instant) at 7-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to pass the changes in the constitution made by the council of this Committee.

The general body meeting of the above Congress Committee will be held the same day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

MATRICULATION RESULT: In the list of successful candidates published in the "Chronicle" instead of J. R. Gogate, through inadvertence, the name of L. V. Gogate was printed.

THANA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The annual elections of the Thana District Congress Committee were held on Sunday last. The following office-bearers were elected for the current year. President: Srj. Jamnadas Mehta. Vice Presidents Srj. D. M. Damle, Srj. Deodhekar. Secretaries: Srj. K. T. Sule, Srj. G. L. Joshi, Srj. Lele. Treasurer: Srj. Godbole.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The annual meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee which was convened on the 7th June has been cancelled as the audited accounts are not ready as yet.

AHMEDNAGAR RELEASED PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

A Conference of released political prisoners in Ahmednagar District will be held at Kopergaon on Saturday June 6. Sjt. Shankarrao Deo will preside.

AHMEDNAGAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The fourth session of the Ahmednagar District Political Conference will be held on June 5 and 6 at Kopergaum. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj will preside.

THE ORGAN OF BANK EMPLOYEES: Mr. Shankar Narayan Natu, the General Secretary of the Bombay Bank Employees Union, declared himself as Editor, Printer and Publisher of the new English monthly "The Bank Employee" before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magazine will be an organ of the Bank Employees as the itself signifies, but will also contain articles regarding the life, career, work and organisation of intellectual workers, with particular reference to Bank Employees. The first issue of the magazine will be out on the 10th June.

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS

### Labour M. P. May Attend Calcutta Session

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, Secretary to the Provisional Reception Committee has received a cablegram from Mr. David Kirwood, M. P. expressing his willingness to attend the forthcoming session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Calcutta.—"Liberty."

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## RIMMER REWARDED.

(By A. PRESSMAN).

A friendly conversation I had with an Indian Police Officer during the Civil Disobedience days in Bombay suddenly came to my mind when I read certain names in the King's Birth Day Honours List.

The Police Officer who was on very good terms with me was talking about the newspapers and I casually asked him if I could do anything in the way of propaganda that might help him to get promotion. He asked me how and I said I could give him a boost by saying that he was a good and tactful officer who kept good relations with the public and enjoyed their confidence, etc., etc.

"And that would for ever destroy every chance of promotion for me," he said with a sardonic smile.

"How, why?" I enquired.

"If you want to do anything good to me write half a dozen damnable stories about me, accusing me of the worst brutalities to your Congress volunteers and civil law breakers" he said quite seriously.

I asked him to explain himself a little and he responded. "The more your activities are disliked and cursed by the people the greater the powers-that-be like you."

I could not help thinking he was exaggerating a little.

Now after going through this year's Birthday Honours list I cannot help endorsing the wise words of the Police Officer.

For, in the list I find the names of many Police and other executive officers who earned an unenviable name for harshness and high-handedness during the Civil Disobedience days. There is nothing new or startling in it, for that has been the traditional way of bestowing honours.

There is, however, one name in this year's list which deserves some public attention, at least in Bombay. Sergeant Rimmer of the Bombay City Police is awarded a gallantry medal. What exactly the gallantry in it is not stated, but it may be assumed that the people of Bombay are very familiar with it.

If I remember correctly there is not one but numerous acts of gallantry that stand to the credit of Sergeant Rimmer. For nearly two months, not a day passed without some complaints being publicly made against Sergeant Rimmer.

By honouring him Government have in effect told those who serve them that to be honoured and rewarded they must follow the example of Rimmer.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION (Bombay Branch): In view of the fact that the G. I. P. Railway Administration have increased the working hours at several places from 8 to 12 hours per day, have withdrawn the privilege of the Free Residential Passes from the staff working between Kurla and Kalyan, general meetings of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held at the following places to protest against the highly detrimental actions of the Railway authorities.

Gangmen's Chawl, Wadi Bunder on 4-6-31 at 6 p.m. Tiffin Shed, Matunga Workshop on 5-6-31 at 5/30 p.m. Railway Dispensary compound, Kurla on 6-6-31 at 6 p.m. Tiffin Shed, Parel Work Shop on 8-6-31 at 5/30 p.m.

## IN AID OF "AL AMEEN"

### Variety Concert At Jinnah Hall

In aid of Muslim Nationalist paper "Al-Ameen" of Calicut edited by Sjt. Abdul Rahman, a Grand Variety Concert will take place to-day (Thursday) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside. The programme will consist of:

1 Prayer,
2 Indian Dance by Miss Vijiakumari,
3 Fiddle Solo by Miss Manek Kabadi,
4 Garba Dance by Deccani Girls,
1 Vocal Music with whistling by Prof. S. F. Rahman, Gwaliari,
6 Vocal music by Mrs. Girjabai Bandodkar,
7 Dance by Miss Vajia,
8 Fiddle Solo by Mr. M. Dhumatkar,
9 Vocal Music by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan of Shajanpur,
10 Garba Dance, and Vande Matram by Mrs. Girjabai Bundodkar.

Only limited number of Tickets are available. Book your seats at once at Captain's Cabin, Congress House, Bombay.
Tickets Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.

## AMENITIES IN BOMBAY CENTRAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I remember to have read in your valuable paper some time ago of the amenities afforded to third and inter class passengers at the new Bombay Central Station opened less than a year ago with so much pomp and flourish by the Governor of Bombay. But I did not imagine things were so bad as I found them actually to be right under the nose of the vigilant citizens of Bombay. Nowhere in India is the apotheosis of the first and second class passenger carried to such an extreme, and nowhere are the poor third and inter class passengers, who really fill the coffers of the railway, subjected to such unnecessary harassment. I was travelling inter class by the Frontier Mail—(which is not supposed to carry third class passengers)—and after purchasing my ticket attempted to enter the platform by the main gate, but was peremptorily ordered off as the entrance was declared to be sacred to the first and second class passengers I pointed out there were no notice to that effect and that in the absence of any such notice I was entitled to go in by that entrance. But all my entreaties were of no avail and I was told to go by a circutous route over an overbridge and the entire length of the platform backwards to reach a compartment which was at the near end of the train—a few yards away from the main entrance where I had been ordered off. I reflected wnether it was necessary that passengers should be put to this unnecessary and cruel harassment and how much suffering women and children and ailing persons would have to undergo in having to climb by the overbridge and walking such a long distance, but I remembered in time that I was still in India, not in Europe, and that any more protest would merely invite insults from the European (?) staff in the station.

There is supposed to be an advisory committee for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, but it is perhaps too much to expect of the Indian representatives on this committee to look into this matter. An European of Anglo-Indian vagrant, perhaps not possessing even a second class ticket, is sure to be allowed free ingress and egress without having to climb up and down innumerable overbridges, but a Gandhi travelling third class would have under the rules in force in Bombay Central would to walk half a mile from the carriage before he could get into a car outside the station. This is the way things are going on and the advisory committee members, always travelling first class and probably with passes, do not care to know the conditions under which lower class passengers travel. Otherwise it is difficult to account for the present state of affairs. As one who has travelled over all the railway systems in India, I can say without fear of contradiction that it is sheer cruelty to treat the third and inter class passengers as the authorities at Bombay Central are doing. The designer cannot be congratulated on this particular brain-wave of making people walk half a mile to reach their carriages; and it is not a feature you see in any other station. It is to be fervently hoped that this letter will catch the eye of some member of the Advisory Council of this railway administration and result in some little alleviation of the sufferings of the inter and third class passengers at Bombay Central.—Yours etc.

S. R.

SIMLA, June 2.

The following Communique is issued: The Retrenchment Sub-Committee for general purooses will begin its regular meetings from June 29th.

The Hon. Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan of Hoti has consented to serve on the Army Sub-Committee, which is thus complete.—A.P.

## INDIAN EMPLOYERS' PROTEST AGAINST TARLTON'S APPOINTMENT

### French Presidential Election And After

(From Our Correspondent.)

GENEVA, May 21.

Mons. Briand's failure to secure French Presidential Election has been the cause of considerable concern here. His failure is considered, in some responsible and well-informed quarters, to be a severe check to his policy which has been looked upon in international circles as one of conciliation and pacification. This concern was clearly expressed on 15th instant, at the opening Session of the Commission of European Federation by Mr. Henderson, British Foreign Minister. When he observed: "M. Briand in my humble judgment cyoolises in his ideals, in his spirit, in years of devoted and capable services all that is best in connection with the League of Nations, and when we say that in these days it means all that is best for the peace of the world and the harmony of international relationships. . . . We can only hope that he may be long with us to guide us, to lead us, to advise and to inspire us in trying to bring about not only the economic ideals that have induced him to bring this European Commission together, but the high political ideals that here intruced him to under such faithful and loyal service to the League of Nations. . . ." The German Press of almost all parties deplores the defeat of M. Briand. It comments that M. Briand's victory would have been the victory of international peace.

REPROACH TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The report of Mons. Albert Thomas, Director of the I. L. O., to be presented to the forthcoming I. L. Conference is an excellent document, discussing the causes and remedies for the present world-wide economic depression. Mons. Thomas has administered a reproach to Great Britain in the said report and commented on the regretted way in which "international agreeor big humanitarian reforms appear to be still only of secondary importance as compared with the contingencies of day-to-day politics."

EUROPEAN UNION.

The third session of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union opened here on 15th inst. under the presidency of M. Briand. The Report of the Organisation Sub-Committee regarding the constitution, organisation and methods of the Commission was unanimously approved and forwarded to the Assembly. The report among other things observed that the Commission would be an organ of the League, would have an advisory character and could in no wise complete with the League.

Dr. Curtius (Germany) opening the debate by a general discussion of the economic crisis and possible remedies observed that since the war 20,000 kilometers of customs frontier 13 currency systems and 9 new customs systems had made their appearance. The splinting up of the Central and Eastern Economic System of Europe, was, in his opinion the greatest danger to the future of Europe.

CAPITALISM DOOMED.

The French, Italian and other countries' representatives analysing various causes of the present crisis suggested various remedies or its amelioration. The discussion was enlightened by participation, for the first time, by official representative of Russia who was invited by the Commission to take part in its proceedings.

M. Litvinoff showed how the capitalist system had been suffering on unprecedented crisis and it seemed to him that the system was sliding down. In contrast he observed that in Russia there was no unemployment and that industrial development was going ahead. Then he went on to show how untenable assertions regarding Russian dumping were made. He said that the Tsarist Russia exported wheat to 25 per cent of world exports, while in 1930 U. S. S. U. R. exported not more than 20 per cent. He warned that "To combat the Soviet Union would not afford a remedy for the depression. It must be realised that Soviet Russia was a fact, and cannot be exercised." He pleaded for complete abolition of various economic restrictions and diteriminations and suggested that a kind of economic pact of non-aggression should be adopted.

The Commission considered and adopted a resolution regarding the credit problem. It requested the Council to appoint a small Committee of five members, to consider in conjunction with a delegation of the Financial Committee, what practical steps could be taken to facilitate the issue of State loans of an international character by more active intervention on the part of the League of Nations, within the scope of its organisation and in agreement with the bodies controlling the principal markets.

The European Commission finished its deliberations on May 22nd while the Council will meet to-morrow for final sitting.

ANSTRO-GERMAN PROTOCOL.

The 63rd session of the Council opened on 18th inst. under the presidency of Dr. Curtius (Germany). The most important item on the agenda was the Austro-German Protocol for the establishment of a Customs Union. This matter, attracted to the session of the Council an unusually large number of visitors, and especially German press representatives.

Mr. Henderson (British Employer) in a short speech said that problem raised important economic and even political questions, but the aspect of the case with which the Council was at present concerned was essentially of a juridical nature i.e., waether it was competible with Austria's international obligations. He therefore suggested that the same should be referred to the Court of International Justice at Hague for opinion thereon. He further suggested that until the Council had taken a decision based on the Hague Court opinion no further steps shall be taken for the establishment of a Customs Union.

The French Government had previously submitted a memorandum dealing in great detail with the legal aspect of the Protocol and also expressing strong apprehensions and the far-reaching political repercussions it would lead to.

GERMAN REPLY.

M. Schober (Austria) while unreservedly accepting Mr. Henderson's suggestion, replied at some length to the French memorandum. He asserted most emphatically that by the Austro1German Protocol, Austria would remain independent, and that there were absolutely no political motives behind the project. He added that on the contrary, Austria's independence would be in question if by a far-stretched interpretation of the Protocol Austria were deprived of her freedom of action. He reminded other powers not to forget their corresponding obligation to respect her independence.

The French, Italian and other representatives while accepting Mr. Henderson's suggestion said that the matter should also be discussed from other than legal aspects. At present however, Mr. Henderson's suggestion regarding Hague reference has been unanimously agreed.

PROTEST AGAINST TARLTON.

Soon in the heels of the League session there follows the 15th Session of the International Labour Conference on the 28th inst. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Indian Employers' delegate is expected here to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Mr. D. E. Ernikar, Chairman of the London Indian Chamber are also coming to lodge protest against the nomination of Mr. Tarlton as Mr. Walchand's Adviser, on behalf of some Indian Chambers of Commerce. Our number here is no doubt very small. We however look forward with pleasure to receive these distinguished arrivals from India.

## STOP PRESS

DERBY PRIZE WINNERS.

Mr. David Dunn Bryson, Septuagenarian city merchant who drew Cameronian in Calcutta Derby Sweep, wins about £105,000.

Alfred Collins who is blind and a partner in basketmaking firm of Spital fields, London, drew Cameronian in Irish Sweep, worth £34,000.

Maureen Miller, aged seven who drew Sandwich in Irish Sweep, wins £10,000.—Reuter.

The Derby result was flashed over the Imperial and International cable system this year to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Bombay Singapore, Adelaide, Hong Kong and Shanghai in a matter of seconds.—A.P.

## SABOO SEDEEK TRUST.

### Triumph Of Public Opinion.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was with a feeling of profound joy and relief that I read this morning the report in your paper that the president and two of the Trustees of the Mahommed Haji Saboo Siddik Trust have tendered their resignations. This great triumph of Muslim public opinion will be welcomed not only in Bombay but throughout the country as it involves a great principle. There might be many a case in the long history of Muslim Wakf where recalcitrant Trustees might have been made to resign, with the help of law courts but for the first time in the history of Muslim Trusts in Bombay, the Trustees have been made to resign by sheer force of public opinion, and as such the victory is more welcome and more significant and will be hailed with acclamation by Muslims all over India."

I do not want to go into the history of this particular Institution or to refer to the struggle that the Muslim had to carry on against the Trustees for four long years. It is all now common knowledge, and if any one did not know it the letter over signatures of a hundred Muslims that appears in the same issue of your paper will make matters clear for him. It is sufficient for my purpose to note that the Trustees who were so adamant in not to listen to the public voice for such a long period and indeed some of whom had the temerity to refuse even to hear at least once the representatives of the "Anjuman Islahe Aukaf" have after all found it necessary to bow before public opinion.

My object here is to offer a few suggestions about the work now before the Muslims of Bombay in this connection. Sir we have really achieved a great victory and we must see to it that it is properly utilised. As I have said above for the first time in the histroy of our Wakfs we have enforced our will on the Trustees who were so far flouting public opinion. We have thereby introduced the first principle of Democracy in the domain which has so far been a preserve for a few persons who somehow or other happen to be the Trustees of Muslim Religious Endowment. We have now to see that other democratic principles are introduced in it and a situation is brought about wher the entire administration of such Trusts would be carried on according to the wishes of the Muslim masses who are the real beneficiaries of all such funds.

The resignations of the president and the two other trustees will now require the appointment of new trustees in their places. We must see that the wishes of Muslim masses are respected in this matter and only such men are appointed who are fit to carry on the administration of so great an Institution. We must therefore carry on an agitation from now. My suggestion is that the Anjuman Islahe Aukf should immediately move in the matter and by holding public meetings in the Muslim mohallas ascertain the opinion of Muslims as to who should represent them on this great Institution. After so consulting the Muslims they can select three persons for the seats now vacant and ask the High court to appoint them as Trustees. Once we do this it will form a healthy precedent and we can demand the same privilege in case of any other Trust whose working we may find to be defective.

I will add a few words about the need for carrying on a strenuous agitation for effecting improvement in the working of our Wakfs as a whole. The report of the Wakf Committee which has been recently published reveals how mismanaged many of our Wakfs are and how urgent is the need of all round reform in this respect.

It is true that much will depend on better legislation in this respect. But we cannot wholly depend upon legislation. And even for securing better legislation we will have to carry on a strenuous agitation outside. I therefore appeal to the Anjuman Islahe Aukaf and men like Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Maulana Hamed Ahmed to whom the community is indebted for the recent victory to take immediate steps to see that no time is lost and a city-wide agitation for the Reform of Wakfs is started. I can assure them on behalf of poor Muslim and especially the Muslim youths that they will receive full co-operation from us and will find that we are prepared for any sacrifice in this noble cause.—Yours, etc.,

A POOR MUSLIM.

Bombay, June 3.

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Send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1/- only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

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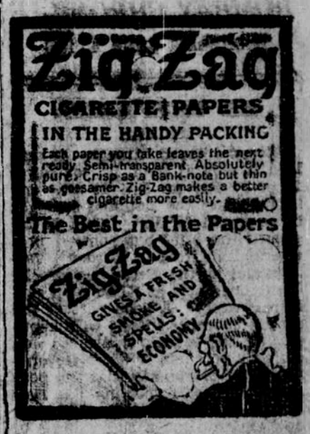
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## GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSTEL.

### New Schedule Of Rents.

Till the year 1930, the rent charged per student in the hostel attached to the Grant Medical College was Rs. 24 per term of four months or Rs. 72 per annum. Of this rent, half was payable on account of rent proper and half was on account of general hostel charges (servants, lighting, etc.). In January 1930, Government decided to charge the full economic rent for hostel quarters but postponed the application of their orders until the term which commenced on September 24th, in order to give the students sufficient notice of the change. Government undertook themselves to bear certain charges that were previously met from the hostel fund, and fixed the economic rent recoverable from students at Rs. 90 per annum, a figure which covered the standard rent plus the cost of electric lighting. Subsequently in consequence of a reduction in municipal taxation, the standard rent has been reduced to Rs. 20 per term of Rs. 87 a year, inclusive of electric light charges.

STUDENTS' PROTEST.

The students protested against the increase in rent last September, and vacated the hostel, which has subsequently stood empty. Under instructions from Government, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay investigated the grievances of the students, and on his recommendation Government have now decided to reduce the rent with effect from the term commencing from June 1931 as follows:—

Rs. 24 per student for each working term.

Rs. 3/122 per student per month (of four weeks) during vacation.

This decision means that the vast majority of the students will pay the same rent per term as formerly, while only those who occupy quarters in the hostel continuously throughout the year will pay the full standard rent. The amount realised by Government on this basis will actually be somewhat less than would be yielded by the adoption of a uniform rate of Rs. 25 per student per term including the vacation. Although it is understood that the students would be agreeable to the latter proposal the former has been adopted in order to conserve the principle of the standard rent.

Rent during vacation will only be charged to those students numbering an average of 40 out of a total of about 220 who occupy their rooms during that period. But exemption from vacation rent will be granted to those students who reside in the hostel on account of hospital duties which are not an integral part of their hospital course. Government consider it necessary that as many students as possible should reside in the hostel, and have made residence in the hostel compulsory in the case of lal students admitted after June 1st 1931, unless they are living with their parents or guardians in Bombay or unless exempted by the Dean on the ground of their poverty.

Owing to interruptions and disturbances of wires, all telegraphic traffic to Calcutta is subject to delay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931.

## BE PREPARED.

"See the Truce through. It may lead to Swaraj soon, fit yourselves in every way for it. It may end in renewing the national struggle. be prepared for it." That is the gist of the brief but spirited presidential address of Sardar Vallabhbhai at the Berar Provincial Conference held at Khamgaon early this week. A good part of the speech concerned itself with repudiating the malicious attacks on Gujarat peasants by pro-Government critics who say that the peasants are not respecting the Delhi settlement. The Sardar shows how Gujarat had a succession of lean years before the last struggle, how terribly the peasants suffered during the struggle in a variety of ways and are yet suffering because of unprecedented fall in prices of agricultural produce; and yet, while everywhere else in India Government have had to recognise that there was a case for an appreciable remission of land revenue, Gujarat has been given no such remission. Still the people of Gujarat for the sake of the plighted word are paying up to their utmost capacity if not beyond it. Says Sardar Vallabhbhai: "But for Gandhiji's pressure upon the peasants to pay to the utmost and the backing of this by his co-workers, it would have been impossible for the officers to realise what they have realised. .....We have often felt that this time not the Government but we ourselves are squeezing the peasants of their last pie in the interest of the pledged word of our leader. That, guided by him who feels the misery of others as his own, we should lightly seek to renew the struggle, only the interested can believe". Referring to Gandhiji's inability to visit London in the present circumstances of Gujarat and presumably to Shriyut Chimanlal Setalvad's silly comment on the subject, the Sardar says: "To style his (Gandhiji's) reluctance to leave at this critical juncture as going back upon the Agreement is to betray a woeful ignorance of the true conditions of the country" Shriyut Chimanlal has not even made an attempt to study the Gujarat situation on the spot. Perhaps the "Conference method" is enough for him.

To the Sardar of Bardoli, however, the "Conference method" is not enough. So, while congratulating the good people of Berar on their sending 1,800 Satyagrahis to jail last year, he bade them remember at the same time that "if unfortunately the struggle begins again, then those sacrifices of yours must pale into significance." (We can well imagine some people protesting against such talk as being absolutely inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Delhi Pact and especially as being prejudicial to the success of the "Conference method"). Sardar Vallabhbhai rightly observed that the programme of boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and of prohibition must be carried on vigorously though peacefully as these are "items of our programme of self-reliance and self-purification and they cannot be abandoned or suspended under any circumstances". He is aware of the agitation in Britain to persuade the Government of India to penalise the boycott and picketing. But he rightly observes that such agitation is doomed to fail. A Britisher himself and no less a person than the British Premier has warned the Torries against the folly of "putting cotton on the Indian market at the point of the bayonet". "Give India a fair deal and a sympathetic approach", he is reported to have said in a speech at Blackpool, "that is the only road along which you can drive your trolley laden with bales of cotton from Lancashire to the Indian market." The view is right enough regarding other British goods, but British cloth like all other foreign cloth is doomed in India.

Sardar Vallabhbhai deplores most our own shortcomings in completing the boycott through Khaddar. He says: "Without a complete boycott of foreign cloth the problem (of unemployment) before India is insuperable. The pity is that we ourselves are still far from a clear realisation of this fact. We have had an occular demonstration of the fact that there is no greater saviour of the poor unemployed than Khadi. And yet we have had to expend our energies on picketing foreign cloth shops. If only the consumers knew, there would be no need for picketing; and if the foreign cloth dealers recall what sufferings their own countrymen and women have gone through they would not persist in the trade". However, by now almost all Indian dealers in foreign cloth have definitely resolved not to place fresh orders for foreign cloth, if only because they would not throw away good money over a doomed business. They are only anxious about their existing stocks. These will do well to accept Sardar Vallabhbhai's suggestion to avail themselves of the offer made by the Committee for the re-export of foreign cloth, which is now registered and will soon be functioning. We earnestly hope the newly elected Congress Committees in Bombay and elsewhere will put more energy and method in the boycott and concentrate their best energies on that potent campaign. The country, as Sardar Vallabhbhai reminds us, should now both fit itself for the coming Swaraj and be prepared to resume, if necessary, the non-violent war for freedom with such intense earnestness that before it our last year's sacrifices, great as they were, "must pale into insignificance". Such earnestness we can best develop by displaying it day by day in the boycott of foreign cloth.

## FOOLING INDIA

Indian opinion has expressed its thorough disapproval of the Chetwode proposals to Indianise the Army. It recognises that this is a new move to postpone Indianisation to the Greek Kalends. The clamant demand of Indians that they are entitled to be provided with opportunities to secure adequate training to defend their own country is, as usual, being treated with supercilious neglect How this game of fooling India is proceeding can be gathered from the remarks of the Air Officer Commanding in his evidence before the Indian Sandhurst Committee regarding a branch of defence, the Air Force. Indians have admittedly shown great aptitude for aviation and had India a truly National Government, immediate steps would have been taken to establish a Central Military Aviation School in this country and encouragement given to Indians to promote civil and commercial aviation through assistance to flying clubs and the grant of suitable scholarships to a number of Indian youth. For the last six years Indians have been demanding the establishment of a Central Aviation School. But the demand has been cold-shouldered.

And now, because there is no such school in existence, the Air Officer Commanding coolly suggests that future officers of the Indian Air Force must go to England or Egypt, to finish their training. What is there intrinsically defective in the climatic conditions of this country or in the capacity of Indian youths to take training that prevents the establishment of a school in India itself where a full grade course can be given? The proposal the Air Officer Commanding put forward automatically restricts the number of candidates coming forward for being trained for the Air Force and the suggestion that adequate training cannot be given in India is an insult to this country. Independent Afghanistan can have a well-equipped aviation school. It can have a factory which is able to manufacture aeroplanes but India, considered as an ideal country for flying purposes by many airmen of international repute, is found wanting in facilities for affording adequate training to its own youth. The lesson will not be lost on Indians. If there are no facilities it is not their own fault. It is the result of the systematic humbug carried on by those who are determined to put every obstacle in the way of Indians' securing training for the defence of their land.

As a sop to those Indians who have already distinguished themselves in aviation and possibly to delude moderate opinion into the belief that "something is being done", the idea of a Citizen Air Force is being canvassed by the "Times of India". Our contemporary sees the difficulty of Government's "ignoring the large numbers of young Indian civilian pilots of whose achievements their communities are justly proud" and it hopes that if a Citizen Air Force is started the complaint that their trained services are not being utilised can be satisfactorily met. But Indians must refuse to be fobbed off with a scheme of this type. They should remember how the Territorial Force and the University Defence Corps were started just for this same purpose of distracting their attention from the main and just demand that Indians are entitled to receive the fullest training to officer and lead an army in all its branches. One wonders what the Indian members of the Sandhurst Committee are doing. They will be doing a disservice to their own countrymen if they accept the proposals so far put forward by the "experts" whose central idea is that there must be no substitution in India of the British machinery for defence by an indigenous one.

## TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

—:o:—

Three trustees of the Saboo Siddick Trust, namely, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Hakim Dayam and Dr. Badruddin Lukmani are reported to have tendered—but not without offering strong resistance—their resignation. The news, we need hardly say, will be welcomed by every well-wisher of the Muslim community with a grateful sigh of relief. We published yesterday a requisition signed by representatives of every section of Muslim opinion in Bombay demanding the resignation of all the Trustees except Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji. The letter deals at length with the record of their inactivity and lack of sympathy with the objects and beneficiaries of the Trust. It is an indictment as formidable as it is unanswerable. Sometime ago, we have had occasion to appeal to these gentlemen to retire from their post of trust. The letter and Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji's speech at the Anjuman Islam Hall meeting on Tuesday show how desirable is their resignation. It appears that these gentlemen have not only omitted to do what they ought to have done, they have also, on the other hand, invariably done exactly what ought not to have been done. Their costly and fantastic schemes, their unsympathetic attitude and above all the long number of years during which they have defied public opinion—with such an inglorious record even the best of angels would forfeit public confidence completely. There can, therefore, be no two opinions about the resignations of Messrs. Kajiji, Hakim Dayam and Lukmani. It was a veritable triumph of public opinion—all the more splendid since the agitation had gone on for full seven years—that was achieved at the Anjuman Islam Hall, on Tuesday. The success is a tribute to the public spirit of those Muslims who foregathered to champion the rights of the beneficiaries and vindicate the memory of the generous benefactor—Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddik. But this victory will have no meaning unless the places vacated by the resigning Trustees are filled by the right persons. It must be seen to that the new Trustees are such as would respect the spirit underlying the Trust and its obligations towards poor beneficiaries. We hope the remaining Trustees will realise their obvious duty.

## RE-ESTABLISHING PEACE!

May we reproduce the following extract from the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement drawn up by Mr. Emerson?

"Mr. Gandhi has drawn the attention of the Government to specific allegations against the conduct of the police and represented the desirability of a public inquiry into them. In the present circumstances, the Government see great difficulty in this course and feel that it must inevitably lead to charges and counter-charges and so militate against the re-establishment of peace. Having regard to these considerations Mr. Gandhi agreed not to press the matter."

Government response to Gandhiji's gesture began immediately in Viceregal and gubernatorial tributes. Now it has found its completion—or is there something more to come?—in the Honours List published yesterday. We do not propose to comment on this public recognition of Gandhiji's withdrawal of his demand for a public inquiry. We leave it to those who have always found pleasure in the congenial task of condemning Congressmen for an imaginary hostility to the spirit and the letter of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. The appointment of Sir Ernest Hotson as Acting Governor was an outrage on public opinion. But the bureaucracy was not satisfied with this petty-minded display of its present enjoyment of power. It has outraged public decency by including Sergeant Rimmer as well as some other Police officers in the 'Honours" List.

## THIRSTING FOR COERCION ?

In a speech at Blackpool on Tuesday Mr. Ramsay MacDonald challenged the Tories to say whether they wanted "to put cotton on the Indian market at the point of bayonet". The recent letter of protest against picketing addressed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India makes the indirect suggestion that the methods of coercion the British Premier abhors are not unpopular amongst the British importers of foreign textiles in Calcutta. The Committee admits there is no intimidation in the picketing carried on against foreign cloth shops but it objects even to the circularisation of a letter by the Congress Boycott Committee asking foreign cloth dealers to sign a covenant to desist from selling the stuff. Does the Committee want legislation under which anyone asking Indians, by word, sign or graphic representation, to abjure foreign cloth is declared guilty of 'sedition'?

## Trifles.

—:o:—

The tragedy of omissions called the Honour's List has been published. I offer my condolences to all those who did not find themselves in it. It would perhaps assuage their wounds to some extent if I gave them the personal "me too" message. And I do so.

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I have always wanted to be in it. The eagerness grows with the passage of time. The night before the event I was so anxiously expectant that I did not know how to kill time. I still do not know how exactly I did it. I haven't even the ghost of a dream.

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My intense desire is easily explained. I do not want to be a Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur, much less a Rao Sahib or a Khan Sahib. But I do cherish the ambition of being among that distinguished minority of my countrymen who rub shoulders with our eminent Europeans under the orders of (1) the Star of India, (2) the Indian Empire, (3) the British Empire and (4) etc. It is such a compensatory consolation.

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But do not let me dwell on my misfortune. After all January 1 is not too far off. So let us all bear up with courage and tact and proceed to the awful business of cheerfully offering our congratulations.

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There is first Sergeant Rimmer, whose gallantry—reminiscent of Baron de Munchhausen?—on the field when, single-handed and armed with nothing more than a walking stick, he fought a well equipped army navy and air force simultaneously and routed them all, is to be presently immortalised by the British Poet Laureate.

But of gallant Rimmer more anon.

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I think the first person whom we must congratulate is Moulvi Mahomed Yaqub, M. L. A., Sir Mahomed Yacub had substantial claims to the Knighthood. And I like "Sir Moulvi". I can well imagine it. The Knighthood furnishes just that "dastar" (turban) which is the symbol "de rigueur" of the "Moulvi."

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There are some to whom I must particularly offer felicitations. Messrs. Prentice, Wilson, Ismail Desai and others have been most deservedly "honoured". But by honouring them Government have simply honoured themselves.

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Their services to the public have been most invaluable and I suggest that we should express our happy gratitude by repairing to the nearest "Ye Olde Lathie Shop" and drinking their health in picketed toddy.

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I must also pay my humble tribute to the various Governments that are responsible for the choice of the brigade.

The selections are undoubtedly an honour to the Honours List.

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There are, however, a few exceptions. I cannot understand the inclusion of such men as Professor Radhakrisnan and Colonel Christophers of Kasauli Research Institute, ex-Judge Madgaonker (Knights) and Professor Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz (Khan Bahadur). It is evidently due to some unfortunate accident. And I condole with—them.

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The coincidence of Derby and King's Birth Day gave an anxious time to sportsmen and prospective Honourables. Frankly, while reading the paper, I mistook the Honous List for P. & O. Sailing List.

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At daybreak, in the year of grace 1931, policemen woke up after overnight cathi charge to find themselves in New Year Honours. Awards were lavished on all and sundry including Mr. Stewart of Gandhi Cap fame. I am rather surprised at the belated attempt to reward the services of Mr. Wilson and Sergeant Rimmer. In fact, they saved Bombay for the Empire at the most critical period of Anglo-Indian History. While the former kept the Azad Maidan clear of Satyagrahis, Sergeant Rimmer kept midnight vigil at the Congress House giving hot chase to the people's battalion.

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Award of a Medal to Sgt. Rimmer for gallantry is bound to revolutionise the prevalent notion about British chivalry. I have seen Sergeant Rimmer at work at close quarters. His hunt for "bulletin" sellers, his strategic offensive from Congress Headquarters to disperse Satyagrahi rebels are imperishable records of the Ordinance regime.

# THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE

## A BUNDLE OF CONTRADICTIONS

(By G. R. ABHYANKER).

I.

The outlines of the scheme thrashed out by the Federal Structural Committee is full of contradictions and one hesitates to accept it, as it is doubtful whether the people of India would enjoy real Swaraj under such a scheme. These contradictions which we will detail hereafter have arisen by reason of the effort to include the Princes under the scheme. If the Princes had been left out British India, perhaps, would have been able to evolve a scheme of Federation of a real and substantial character. The anxiety to placate the Princes has landed those who are endeavouring to secure a real measure of self-government, into a predicament wherein they will get not the substance but the shadow of self-government and wherein they will be subjected to the thraldom of a brown bureaucracy instead of the white one of the present-day. If, however, the States are left out, the British Indians would not lose anything. But John Bull does not want to part with power and as a last resort he has tried to use the Princes to put serious impediments in the way of attainment of real Swaraj. For over 75 years the Indian States have existed without being constitutionally united with British India.

**ALTER THE PICTURE.**

The Government of the British India has till now encroached upon some of the fiscal and financial interests of the Indian States. The States have acquiesced in this though for the last ten years a complaint has been raised on this score. Under the garb of giving relief to the Indian States on this account, the Federal Scheme is suggested. But we are afraid that under the present proposals, the States would not get any adequate relief in this respect since the injury done by policies pursued in matters of common concern was caused to the people of the Indian States rather than to the Princes. Under the coming Federation the people of the States would have no voice in shaping policies and in framing legislatures on common matters and they would not be thus in a better position on this account. In all other matters the people of the Indian States remain in the same enslaved condition under their autocratic masters and the proposed federation does not hold out any hopes for their redemption even in the distant future. The Princes would, undoubtedly, get some advantages but, so far as their subjection to the Political Department is concerned, they shall remain in the self-same position and shall have to complain in the same woeful manner about the arbitrary use of residuary powers of the paramount authority. It is, therefore, a serious question whether any good will come out of the present Federal Scheme so far as the States' people are concerned. Unless the scheme is radically altered in most important particulars and unless the picture, so far presented, becomes difficult of recognition by the change, we see no prospect of real Swaraj.

**AUTOCRATIC-CUM-DEMOCRATIC UNION.**

The first contradiction is about the Union of autocratic and democratic units. In all the federal constitutions now functioning in the world, there is a union of autonomous units. Each unit of the federation is self-governing and autonomous in the real sense of the word. The States units under the present scheme are not going to be autonomous or really self-governing but they are to remain autocratic in character for all time to come, whereas the provincial units of British India are to become autonomous or self-governing enjoying responsible government. And such a combination, as observed by the Mahatma, is sure to lead to explosion. What then is the propriety of supporting such a Federation? The ruler of Bikaner in the plenary session very pompously referred to the announcement of 1917 and said: "Let us switch our waggon to this star." This star has been shining on the political horizon of India for the last fourteen years. During this period neither the ruler of Bikaner nor any other members of the august Chamber of Princes has expressed his intention of accepting this ideal of British Indian administration so graciously announced by his Majesty's Government nor has any single Prince avowed his intention of accepting this ideal even at the present moment. Under these conditions how is it possible that the States units would ever approximate to the level of British India so far as internal Government is concerned? On the other hand, the Princes have been clamouring that their internal sovereignty should be kept intact under the future Federation. And, this means, in other words, that the autocratic powers of the Indian Princes are to remain unimpaired under the future Federation. With a view to avoid any set back in this respect, they invented the theory of direct relations which has been accepted by his Majesty's Government and this would virtually divide India politically into two parts. The Princes have thus taken special care to entrench their autocracy and there is absolutely no hope left that the States would ever develop into autonomous units. The combination therefore, of autocratic and autonomous units would certainly stultify the development and growth of a real federation.

**ANOMALIES.**

The second contradiction is about the direct authority of the Federal Government not only over the units but also over all the people living in all the units of this federation. The history of federal constitutions shows that a real federation must have direct authority over the units and over all the citizens living in the federation so far as federal subjects are concerned. A federation must have power to legislate for federal subjects, power to execute federal laws and a power to enfrce these laws through the federal judiciary. The list of the federal subjects is given in the Sankey Report. We are told that the Princes have given their consent to make the federal laws directly operative in their States. But the Princes are not willing to hand over the administration of these federal subjects to the Federal Executive. Serious anomalies are bound to arise which will bring about fictions and deadlocks in every-day administration. If the State authorities violate federal laws, how are they to be brought to book, if they are not under the control of the Federal Executive? How can such erring officials be punished? How can federal judiciary exercise jurisdiction over them? Census is one of the federal subjects. If the administration of this subject is not controlled by the Federal Executive and if it is left to the State Executive it is very likely that there may be an abuse of authority in the administration of this subject. Suppose a State inflates its census figures and manipulates to have a larger population with a view to secure a greater share of representation based on the population and also other privileges depending upon the population ratio—such an incident would certainly prejudice the interests of all other units of the federation. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the federal laws must be made and also administered and enforced by the federal machinery. If the Princes are not willing to hand over administration of federal subjects to the Federal Government, it is necessary for the British Indians to tell them that they must clear out. Any compromise in this respect would be dangerous to the solidarity of the future federation.

**METHOD OF REPRESENTATION.**

The third contradiction is about the method of representation to the federal Houses. Under all existing federations, the members of the two Houses are directly elected by the people and are the real representatives of the people. Under the sheme proposed the States are to be represented not by members elected by the States' people, but by nominees of the autocratic rulers. Such nominees would never represent the people living in the States and it is feared they would not safeguard the interests of the people. These nominees, besides, would be sent by some two hundred Princes, whereas the representatives of British Indian provinces would be elected by 22 crores of people. How incongruous, therefore, the representation on the federal Houses would be, it is needless to describe. Why this concession is to be extended to the Princes we do not know. Such a combination of nominees and elected representatives is nowhere seen under any federation. Such a combination is opposed to the basic principle of a real federation. If such a federation is accepted by British Indian people they would not be true to themselves nor would they be regarded as fostering the spirit of Nationalism which is an essential condition of federation. Such a federation is neither a federation nor a confederation, but is purely and simply a total negation of federation.

**RESIDUARY POWERS.**

The fourth contradiction is about the residuary powers. So far as the British Indian provinces are concerned, it seems generally agreed that the residuary powers are to remain with the Federal Government. But so far as the States are concerned, the residuary powers are to remain in a single Viceroy assisted by an alien and irresponsible bureaucracy. Under every federation the residuary powers are in the Central Federal Government, or in the several units. But under the present scheme the residuary powers are to remain in two distinct authorities.

(Continued on page 11.)

## NOTES OF THE DAY

**Cautious Policy.**

Signor Mussolini is evidently anxious that there should be no recrudescence of the quarrel between Church and State in Italy. His radical measures to suppress the campaign to invite Fascist youths to indulge in anti-clerical disturbances are having a pacifying effect on that section of public opinion in Italy which resented the official steps taken against the Catholic Action Party. The Pope on his part has forbidden all Church processions outside ecclesiastical property. The turbulent elements on either side are thus held severely in check and every effort is likely to be made by both the Vatican and the Fascist Government not to disturb the smooth working of the Lateran Treaty of 1929. But this will by no means curb the activity of those enthusiastic Catholic politicians who resent that the Pope should have lost so much of his political power.

**Youths And Religion.**

The All-India Muslim Youth Conference, held in Bombay on Tuesday, is reported to have passed a resolution denouncing the atheistic tendency among the youths of the world. We think that such a libel on the youths of the world is not the work of right-thinking Muslim youths, who could be trusted not to foul their own nests, but of ignorant men misled by bigots. Right-thinking youths all the world over think of religion and theism in terms of truth and humanity. They are content to leave it to bigots and fanatics—happily a dying race—to multiply and make capital of credal distinctions and even to murder truth and prostitute religion itself under the cloak of loyalty to a creed.

**Sport Is Sport.**

An Anglo-Indian contemporary has published a photo with the following letter-press: "D. V. Moore, a second year man, who got into the Oxford University side as a Freshman last year, is this year's cricket captain". Mr. Moore is a cheerful sportsman, and we have no doubt that he has deserved well of his 'varsity by rendering yeoman service to Oxford cricket as a Freshman. But we cannot help recalling another Oxford cricketer, the Nawab of Pataudi If press reports and score-books have not exaggerated his achievements, we believe, that his contributions to Oxford cricket were unrivalled last year, as they are during this season also. We also have a vague recollection of tributes paid to the young Indian by well-known cricketers who went even so far as to put him in the "Test Match Class." But if he shares with Prince Duleepsinghji greatness in the cricket field he also shares with the latter what is evidently the punishment for greatness. He is unfit to captain his side. But we are treading on dangerous ground. Admirers of the noble game of cricket have repeatedly warned us against soiling the purity of "Sport".

**Cutch Currency.**

It appears from Mr. L. R. Tairsee's letter, printed elsewhere, that the position of the Cutch currency is anything but satisfactory. Mr. Tairsee points out that the exchange value of the Cutch Kori has been violently fluctuating for some time past. "Some time back," he says, "exchange was 160 Koris to Rs. 100 and it rose to 360 Koris and is now 330 Koris." Mr. Tairsee also points out that the State currency is allowed to be debased by the influx of outside counterfeit coins. He rightly complains that though the Cutch State enjoys the privilege of having its own mint, it has not its Currency Office where genuine currency can be exchanged. If the privilege of a separate mint is to be indefinitely continued it is absolutely necessary on the part of the State authorities to take all the necessary steps to maintain the purity and stability of its currency. The Government of India have also a responsibility in the matter. The mercantile community of Cutch and the numerous Cutchee residents in Bombay will do well in an organised manner to impress upon the Rao of Cutch the seriousness of the State currency situation.

# "WE HAVE LOST OUR HEARTS TO LANKA"

## Pandit Jawaharlal's Parting Message To Ceylon

(From A Special Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 31.

The triumphal tour of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in Lanka is an epoch-making chapter in the history of that island. This great Indian, accompanied by Kamala Nehru and Indira Nehru, arrived at Colombo on April 20th and received a welcome and an ovation not known before since the time of arrival of Mahinda and Sanghamitta. Thousands of men, women, children, students, workers, officials and businessmen thronged the jetty and the streets and cheered him as he drove slowly through the important thoroughfares of the city. The crowd was so great that he had actually to get down from the car and walk fast lest the crowd should mob the car. The Reception Committee, composed of Sinhalese and Tamil publiv men, did everything to give him a warm welcome. The details of the comforts and the physical well-being of the guests were left in the capable hands of Proctor Somasundram, who bore the heavy responsibilities readily and joyfully. After a day's rest at Colombo, the party motored to the hill station, Nuware Eliya, where he was ordered to take rest by Mahatmaji. "Fairlight" was a fine little bungalow placed at the disposal of the Nenrus, and here he was able to have a little quiet time, though intercepted by visitors from morning till evening. Indian Workmen from the surrounding estates made pilgrimage to "Fairlight" to get a glimpse of their champion. Jawaharlal Nehru was able to dispose off large arrears of letters and papers, and in morning and evenings went for long walk or drives. The fortnight's rest in the sulburious limate of of Nuwara Eliya did him much good and he picked up very well. Attempts were made to detain him in that station for two more weeks, but his other engagements in the island made it impossible.

Pundit ji arrived at Kandy, after several receptions on the way, and addressed a mass meeting on 11th May. The Youth League had an informal conference with him the next day and discussed with him ways and means of organising themselves. This was followed by a round of visits the various institutions, especially to the newly started Cottage Industry School under the supervision of Mr. Nell and a visit to the Trinity College. A Danish Musician, Mr. Wagn, a private recital on violin to the visitors at the Grand Hotel; the party was put up at the Swiss Hotel, a delighful place overlooking the lake. A good part of the next day was spent within the grounds of the world-famous Peredeniya Gardens which has such fasicination and surprise for tourists.

A party of seven consisting of the three Nehrus, Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, the present writer and two Ceylonese friends, started the next morning on a long tour through the island, visiting the ancient cities of Ceylon and their magnificent ruins. Sigiriya, a rocky fortress built about the 10th century A.D. by King Kasyappa was the first place visited, and the climbing of the rock over iron ladders and slippery paths, was greatly enjoyed by Jawaharlal and Indira, Nehru, though a cobra kept us at bay with its hood spread for sometime. After another couple of hours run, Pollanuruwa was reached, which was a capital city of both Sinhalese and Tamil kings for several centuries and which contains some interesting and beautiful buildings and sculptures. The night was spent at the Rest House, situated splendidly facing the large lake erected by Parakarama Bahu the Great, and which once irrigated thousands of acres of land. The next day early morning journey was continued and after much fun and excitement in running a race between a Daimler and a Vauxhall, Trincomallee was reached, where a public reception was given to the Pundit. See bathing to a great temptation to him and to his daughter, and so a good hour was spent on the beach playing and swimming. The natural harbour is exceedingly beautiful, and when reference was made to it in one of the addresses presented to the Pundit, he replied in a telling manner that it was no good their boasting about the harbour, so long as it was no their own and so long it was made use of by others to keep them under subjection.

BUSY SIGHT-SEEING.

Late in the evening, a long motor drive was made from Trinco to Anuradhapura, through thick jungles and expansive lakes, and we arrived at the Grand Hotel in time for dinner. The site of the ancient city, now spread out in ruins for miles, evokes in one all kinds of memories: its spacious parks, pillared "mantapams," towering "dagobas," exquisitely cut tanks and finely chiselled carvings thrill one with every kind of emotion. The seated figure of the Buddha in meditation in the inner circular road, impresses Pundit ji most with its vital quality which makes the statue vibrant with life, vigor and beauty. The carvings at Isuramuniya were also greatly appreciated. After lunch, a public reception was held with music and dances. The same afternoon Dumbulla was reached where some interesting fresco paintings were to be seen. Forty miles of splendid run in fine weather brought us to Kruengala, where a grand reception awaited the party. Punditji and Kamaladevi addressed a monster meeting, and later even the Rest House was besiged by an enthusastic crowd of men and women, Colombo, where awaited a series of public and private engagements almost every hour of the day for three days, was reached on the 15th afternoon.

MESSAGE TO CEYLON.

Public bodies in Colombo vied with one another in honoring him with receptions and welcomes, and the organiser of this part of the programme, Mr. Desai, had a very bad time of it. The Town Hall Reception on the 16th evening, when nearly a dozen addresses were presented by all the leading communities and organizations, was the happy means of solving this problem, and the big hall was filled to overflowing and everywhere one saw eager, enthusiastic faces thrilling with joy at the sight of this white-clad, ever smiling visitor. There were high-placed officials, merchant princes, fashionable ladies, young and women students, all intensely agitated and eager to hear their hero speak. And Punditji spoke feelingly, overwhelmed by the warm reception given to him by the people. Jawaharlal Nehru like Mahatmaji, is an artist in words, and he knows when to say a thing and how to say it. He is not eloquent in the sense he sways you with easy flowing words and nice sounding phrases, but he talks direct from his heart and hence it's spontaniety and sincerety. The mass meeting which he addressed at the Galle Face Maidan the next day was a great success and here he made the most powerful speech he ever made in Ceylon, and the opinion of the people was that they listened to a prophet who gave them a new understanding, a new interpretation of life. Even the European residents of Colombo were charmed by his personality and they had nothing but admiration for his courage, sincerity and patriotism. Punditji never allowed himself to be influenced by any party politics there; in fact, he consistently refused to interfere, either by suggestion or advice, in their politics. The ideals he placed before them were lofty humanitarian principles enunciated in terms of socialistic doctorines. He was not concerned with their constitutions or reforms. Punditji's speech at the Labour meeting was also on that high strain. To the students he spoke of the higher idealism of Nationalism and of the purpose of life. To the women of Ceylon, whom he met in hundreds in several private receptions given in his honour, he ever gave the message of Freedom and Service. Colombo Ulbrated with a new life during his all too short a stay and he was the much talked of men in all circles in Ceylon.

South Ceylon awaited his visit with patience, and one early morning we started on our southern trip. All the way up to Galle and Matara, a distance of 100 miles, crowds gathered in their hundreds on the road side, villagers and peasants, and waited for hours to get a glimpse of this great men from India of whom they had heard so much. It was touching to see their faces brighten up at the sight of him and with bowed heads and in silence they greeted him. Their love and reverence were genuine and spontaneous and they rejoiced in their hearts when they got a "dhurshan" of him even if it be for a single moment. In him, they saw their deliverer too. It is this trust, confidence and hope that make all humanity akin and bind it with the golden chain of love. Their silent, humble homage touched him most, and he was ever eager to give them a smile in return and wave his hand in fellowship.

WE HAVE LOST OUR HEART.

Many amusing incidents we experienced. Students would block the way and come to our car and say: "We just want to see you Sir," and then they would lustly cheer him. A constable on duty, controlling traffic, forgot his post and joined the crowd shouting "Pundit Nehruku Jai." At Matara, we had a procession of over eighty motor lorries and buses in front of our car, five miles away from the place of reception, moving slowly and trying our patience—a never to be forgettable welcome. Little Miss Nehru would get upset and protest: "Papu, this is perfectly annoying." Punditji would plead: "Indu, they are our people and they are full of affection for us." "Papu", the child would retort, this is not the way to show their affection to you. It is trying your patience." The great Pundit would laugh; and all of us were getting our lessons in patience. His parting words to the people of Ceylon were: "We have lost our hearts to Lanka", and with equal truth it may be said that Lanka has lost heart to Jawaharlal, and no man, in modern times, has stirred the hearts and minds of these warm-hearted people of lovely Lanka as this heroic son of India.

# RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

## Inundated With Epistles.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

While the Retrenchment Committee is busy planning out its programme of operations it is being inundated with epistles from several service associations urging that their interests should be looked after. One such is from the Currency Association of Bombay, the President of which Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, ex-M.L.A. who in the course of his letter says: "I am forwarding herewith a copy of the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of this Association held on 23rd May 1931 and to earnestly request you to give it your careful consideration. A galaxy of highly paid officials have arrived at Simla to place their views before the Retrenchment Committee of which you are a Member, and it is highly probable that they would look more to their interests than to those of their subordinate staff. Generally in such cases the saving is effected by dispensing with the services of a few clerks or menials as nobody is there to look after their interests. Hence all the service Association look up to you as the guardian of the interests of the low paid staff. In this connection I would suggest that a comparative statement of the present number, pay and prospects of the Gazetted Staff as compared with that in the pre-war days may be called for which would at once show where the axe should be applied. I would also request you to give opportunity to the Association to place ther case before you for favour of your careful consideration."

The following in the resolution:—

"This meeting views with great apprehension and alarm the proposal of Government to effect 10 per cent cut in the budget grants for the current year in all the departments as likely to effect the interest of the Ministerial Employees and considers that the staff of this office is already suffering hard owing to the inadequacy of pay and hence there is neither any justification nor scope to effect any saving in the expenditure incurred on the numerical strength pay and other conditions of service of these employees.

"If Government still insits on affecting retrenchment to some extent in the budget grant of this office, this Association would like to point out other avenues whereby saving could be effected and therefore request the authorities concerned not to decide any steps without consulting the Association."

# POONA DAY BY DAY

## DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 2.

The annual elections of the Poona District Congress Committee were held on Sunday afternoon in the office of the Poona City Congress Committee. The following gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Mr. Kashinath Thakuji Jadhav President. Mr. Popatlal Shah Vice President. Messrs. J. N. Ghatpande and R. T. Date Secretaries.

Besides this, five representatives from each Taluka sit as members on the Committee.

The following fourteen members were declared elected on the Mahrashtra Provincial Congress Committee by the Poona District Congress Committee.

Messrs. Ganeshastri Joshi; Maganbhai Patel; Premraj Varma, Phulambidiker; R. P. Kanitker; Vithal Ramji Shinde; Keshawrao Jedhe; Haribhau Waghire; Satyabhamabai Kuevleker, Narayenrao Yekhande; D. D. Sathe; Vinyekrao Bhuskute; A. V. Kale; and Laxmibai Dhuse.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workmen was held at the G. I. P. Police Line Ground, where Mr. L. B. Bhopatker presided. About 250 workmen attended the meeting. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta (President G.I.P. Rly. Staff Union), N. V. Bhonde, R. N. Phatak, Abdul Rahiman and others were present.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta informed the audience, the wrong policy adopted by the Railway authorities with facts asd figures. He further said that the profits made during the last year were less as compared to the previous years, but that does not mean that no profits were made. In order to fill up the gap, the proper method will be to reduce the salaries of highly paid officials and not of those who receive hardly living wages.

MARATHI THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

The 18th Session of the Marathai Theosophical Federation was held at the Theosophical Lodge Poona City on the 30th and 31st May under the Presidentship of Mr. Earnest Wood (Adyar Madras). The function began with prayers. Mr. Wood led the Bhuda Prayer in Sanskrit. After the prayers Mr. Wood delivered his address on "Pleasure, Pain and Happiness" in English.

GHASTLY MURDER NEAR POONA.

Six arrests were made in connection with the murder of Dharachand Khushalchand, a big merchant from Ghodnadhi (Poona District).

(1) Noor Mohamed Nazimkhan, (2) Tarachand Hirachand, (3) Dhaniram Balkhedi (4) Jainarayan, (5) Karmkhan Driver, (6) Kakeer Chand; were arrested by Police Inspectors Messrs. Usmani Dagdoo and Mali and placed before the City Magistrate Mr. Vyde on charge of murder on 1st June.

# PICKETING UNDER MUNICIPAL PATRONAGE

## No Order To Lancashire

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 1.

The mandate of the Karachi Congress has penetrated into even the remotest villages in this Presidency. Thanks to the activities of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari and others thousands have been enlisted as Congress members. Peaceful picketing is going on everywhere.

In Madras city 50 volunteers picket everyday. The picketing activities are mainly concentrated on foreign cloth shops. More than a dozen shops have been converted to Swadeshi. The khaddar shops are doing roaring business.

NO ORDERS TO LANCASHIRE.

Madras was surreptitiously carrying on secret trade with Lancashire some time past. But not a single order is booked nowadays. The merchants have become cautious and learnt the lesson that the public cannot be hood winked.

SWADESHI.

Some ascribe this sudden burst of Swadeshi activity to the presence of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and Sen Gupta in the south. More khaddar has been produced and used in the south than in any other part of India. Andhra and Malabar and in the later stage Madras carried on the Satyagraha fight with a magnificent heroism that evoked the admiration of one and all.

PICKETING.

A movement is a foot here to organise picketing under the patronage of the municipalities and an example was set by Coimbatore which sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to organise picketing there. Many municipalities are expected to follow suit.

# RAMSAY MACDONALD AS MORALIST

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## ANALYSIS, APOLOGIA & A CRITICISM

(BY "C. J.")

"It is the most deplorable reflection on the state of the mind of the people of this country that at a time like this especially, millions of pounds should be going into this form of gambling. It makes one almost despair and feel that civilisation must be crumbling."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald uttered these words at Lossiemouth with its peculiarly Scotch, misty atmosphere. Its high, mountainous, moral tone and its whole symbolic significance is the make-up, both intellectual and moral, of the phenomenon and spectacle of the 'Socialist' Prime Minister of the British Empire.

RAMSAY'S PUBLIC.

The sporting as well as poor citizens of the Empire will no doubt raise a contemptuous eyebrow at the latest oracle of our fabianised Premier-moralist. The rich who, of course, must profess allegiance to one of the noblest English traditions (although some of them may reach it via beer and coal not to mention the sweety 'change'), the Derby and all that it signifies in national pride, will sniff at the high-tone padre. The small bourgeoisie with its smattering of the provincial 'literati', will grow cynical to the point of inspiring a high priest of English humour and humanity, how to draw a clever cartoon. The proletariat will foam at the mouth—that Dickensian porter, Trotty, can no longer be browbeaten oy the ghostliest of professors or Macthusians; he has grown too class-conscious for that; he knows which side of old Ramsay's bread is buttered—and he keeps on licking his chops.

AN APOLOGIA.

Poor old Ramsay will please none; he is played out. The stunt element in Ramsay's grand style has already been exploded, while he was exchanging his battered hat for the silk one. The only people who will probably applaude him are the professional moralists, dilapidated old-maids, retired padres and members of the vigilance associations. Ramsay stands, alas, as a discredited prophet of Socialism in his time protected by his old opponents and enemies against the fury of the mob. The Messiah of civilisation will cry himself hoarse with his polemics against the gambling Derby-stakers without being listened to. Why? Because, there is nothing to choose between one form of gambling and another and, if there were anything to choose at all, it would be the lesser against the bigger gambling. What does it matter whether the nation bets on race horses or not when aldermen's boards still throw out crumb and leavings that might have fed whole hungry alleys?

THE ETERNAL CRY.

Lossiemouth explains, as I said, a great deal in this display of moral fervour and Smilesian rectitude of heart; one has only to allow the pages of that great artist, Cunninghame-Graham, to flutter to understand how the bleak Scottish strain in "Mac's" make up surges into view. One easily recalls the woman who discusses the funeral details while her husband is dying before her eyes; her respectability, so hard and mountainbred, comes before her wifeliness or love or sorrow. After all, MacDonald's heredity explains away his lack of subtler humour or finer imagination, not to say human feeling. He cannot naturally see that the Derby gamble has its poetic and human side which redeems the stark horror and tragedy of life that still continues under his regime. The masses of sad gamblers rise in a terrible gesture of hopelessness. Ruin or luck is their cry, gamblers all who seem to whimper out the eternal cry:

> The happiness of one man depends on the unhappiness of another ..... For that is written everywhere, that is proclaimed on every front, on every altar, as if this pathetic, ferocious lamentation contained the whole mystery of the house of Adam.

# CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

—:o:—

## Pt. Jawaharlal's Plain Speaking

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Miss Indira Nehru arrived in Calicut yesterday morning by the South West Mail. They were accorded a rousing reception at the railway station by leading citizens and Congressmen, while a huge crowd estimated at 15,000 waited outside the station premises in drizzling rain in order to have a look of the great leader. Pandit Jawaharlal's car could not proceed for sometime owing to the great rush of people. The distinguished guests stayed for the day in the residence of Sait Nagjee Purushottham, a leading cloth merchant of Calicut. At 3 p. m. Pandit Jawaharlal and party were entertained at a grand tea party by Mr. S. G. Venkatachalaier, the leading Swadeshi cloth merchant of Calicut and it was attended by nearly 300 guests. At 5 p. m. Punditji and party motored to Shah Jahan Hall. Admission to the hall was restricted by tickets, but in spite of it, the hall was packed to the full. Mr. T. Prakasam, who was on a short visit to Calicut, presided over the function.

Four addresses by the citizens of Calicut, the Kerala Yuvak Sangha, the Kerala Vidyarthi Sangha and the Bala Bharata Sangha were then read and presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Pandit and Mrs. Kamala Nehru were then profusely garlanded.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY.

Replying jointly to the addresses, Pandit Jawaharlal spoke for more than one hour. He said that after a tour lasting nearly a week, they were leaving Kerala that night. In the course of this short stay they were overpowered by the affection shown to them by the people of Kerala in every village they visited. Honestly speaking, he was sure he did not deserve so much honour. The people who honoured him were speaking highly of his poor contribution to national service. In fact, the idle talk of sacrifice is insulting. Men and women who were made for service and sacrifice had no other option but to satisfy the purpose of their lives. A soldier who has actually taken his place in the battlefield has no courage to recede, for fear of being court-martialled. The same is the case with our national workers and sufferers.

AT CAPE COMORIN.

When at Cape Comorin, the speaker sat on the cape proper, he felt as if he were sitting at the feet of Mother India. As he watched the junction at which the waters from the east and the west met, he felt a throbbing in his heart which shook him like a gale. His thoughts were rivetted to the very stubborn unity of the Indian masses, though it was mischievously and outrageously disputed. A strong emotion pervaded his senses and he was quite confident that from the snowy peaks of Kashmir down to the beautiful plains of Kerala, there were no two individuals who were not brothers or sisters or were not engaged in the common pursuit of freedom.

LOOKING INDIA FROM OUTSIDE.

He went to Ceylon in order to have a look of India from outside. Even in that small island he realised how much shame had been piled up on poor India. Every foreigner had the most offensive contempt for the 320 millions of Indians who were kept under control by a handful of Englishmen. No Indian could walk with a straight head in any foreign country. But now, just at the end of the great agitation for freedom, Indians have demonstrated their capacity to think and do, to assert their independence and self-respect and to walk with a straight head and fearless mind through any foreign country.

Indians are now in an atmosphere of truce. If real peace was coming, it was well and good and everybody would welcome it. Panditji could not tell when real peace would be attained. Until real peace comes or until the Government forces the people to make a breach of the truce, Indians have to observe the truce terms whether or not the Government maintains it in spirit and word. At Lahore, Purna Swaraj was resolved upon as the ideal. It has to be borne in mind that this oft-repeated ideal must be kept in view throughout the struggle. No worker can go back upon this most sacred and solemn vow. It has to be fulfilled in right religious fervour. Everybody knew that a Round Table Conference was held in London sometime ago. Those who attended the Conference were patriotic and competent enough. But they were sorely in need of public support. They were not particularly concerned with what Great Britain would give to India, but their only helpless request was that unless something was granted, a section of the Indian people, who were more fierce and patriotic than themselves, would rise in revolt against the British Government. But what occured as a result of the Irwin-Gandhi pourparlers? Through the frail body of the half-naked fakir Lord Irwin did see the strength of 320 million souls and readily agreed to the safest move within reach. That mentality of the Englishman who realised the tremendous strength of United India must be kept going on, by actions which will prove the irresistible capacity and courage of the Indian masses.

ADVICE TO THE UNTOUCHABLES.

The question of depressed classes is especially peculiar and poignant in Kerala. Panditji was terribly shocked and agitated to hear about the prevalence and recrudescence of untouchability. The uplift of the untouchables was a prominent item of the Congress programme. The vow of Independence taken a year and a half ago well defines the Congress ideal of Swaraj. The resolution or fundamental rights passed at the Karachi Congress also explains the Congress view of Swaraj. The Congress is fighting not only for political freedom, but economic and social freedom also. The Congress will never approve of a Swaraj scheme where social liberty does not attain as large a degree as it ought to. Could anybody show that Mahatma Gandhi, or Pandit Jawaharlal or any other Congress worker was content with a Swaraj where there is no freedom for untouchables? If the speaker was fighting for a particular cause, it was in accordance with the dictates of his inner spirit. If that cause is not satisfied by the Swaraj Government, the speaker would never hesitate to fight even with Swaraj Government. But the speaker had something special to tell the untouchables. They should never keep brooding over their fate. Weeping and wailing will not achieve freedom. They should stand up, fight out their cause to a finish. If, otherwise, they keep aloof from the national struggle saying that their demands are not satisfied, they are doomed for ever.

The speaker congratulated the Keralites on the very successful manner in which the picketing campaign is being carried on in their province. He expressed regret for the allegation that appeared in the General Secretary's Report that South India lagged behind North India in political activity.

At the end of Panditji's speech, Mrs. Kamala Nehru addressed the gathering in Hindi.

# MIRAJ STATE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

## Demand For Self-Governing Institutions

(From a Correspondent).

The fifth session of the Miraj State Subjects' Conference was held at Malegaon last week under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the presence of about 2000 visitors and delegates. Prominent among those present were Pandit Satauleker, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale, G. V. Ketkar and representatives men from other Southern Maharatta States.

Mr. B. B. Dhamne, Chairman of the Reception Committee, concentrated in his speech on the agitation the people have carried on in the State for the last two years, pleaded for the abolition of the Foreigners' Act, removal on the ban of public meetings, reduction in land revenue and thanked the State authorities for the grant of permission to hold the Conference.

MR. KELKAR'S ADVICE

Mr. N. C. Kelkar declared that he was a friend of both the rulers and the subjects and unequivocally stood for amicable relations between the two. Although he was a democrat and he pressed for the immediate introduction of democratic and self-governing institutions in the Indian States, he was not an iconoclast and therefore a republican and wanted the perpetuation of the ruling dynasties as reminders of their past prowess and glory. He was of the opinion that the Princes ought to read the signs of the times, give up their autocratic ways and cease to regard their territories and subjects as private estates and serfs. They must share political power with their subjects and in turn the subjects must pay due regard to the ruling families. Loyalty to the Princes, no criticism of the persons and family of the Princess, assurance of a suitable civil list, keeping clear of communal or religious feeling, refraining from criticising the rulers of other States and avoiding reference to the British Government should form the basic principles and necessary restrictions of their movement. Mr. Kelkar also warned the States people against making frequent use of the no-tax threat or any form of direct action.

RESOLUTIONS

Following Mr. Kelkar's lead, the Conference passed 19 resolutions. A resolution of loyalty and another recording condolence for the demise of national leaders were put from the chair. Demand was made for a declaration of responsible Government in the State and the establishment of a Legislative Council. It was resolved that the Round Table Conference and the Federal Assembly should contain in them elected representatives of the Indian States subjects. Recommendation was made to the chief Saheb that he should curtail his privy purse, lift the ban on Congress organisations, reduce land revenue, repeal the Foreigner's Act, establish local self-governing institutions reform the judicial system, make provision for good water-supply, free and compulsory education and medical help, encourage Swadeshi and should adopt efficiency alone as the test while appointing public servants, irrespective of caste or other considerations.

POLICE ATTENDANCE

The Conference was throughout attended by Mr. Joshi, the State Karbhai and the Police Sub-Inspector was also in attendance with a posse of 25 policemen. Mr. Shikhare, leader of the no-tax movement in the State, who has been externed for sometime past was not allowed to come, but he sent a message wishing successs to the Conference Similar messages were received from, among others, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. D. B. Kalelkar.

After the conclusion of the Conference, Pandit Satanlekar of Aundh, Mr. V. N. Deshpande of Satara and Messrs. N. R. Gunjal, D. V. Divekar, V. G. Ketkar, L. B. Bhopatkar and D. V. Gothale spoke on "India's past and present," Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# VETERAN PARSI JOURNALIST DEAD.

## The Late Mr. Madon

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Meherjibhoy Pallonji Madon, the veteran Parsi journalist, whirh took place on Tuesday noon. Mr. Madon who was about 70 years old at the time of his death, passed his whole life in journalism and lived up to the best tradition of that noble profession.

Beginning his journalistic career, at a young age, in 1877, as a minor reporter in the "Bombay Samachar," which was then one of the best—if not the best—conducted vernacular papers in the Bombay Presidency, and which he joined in 1877, he soon made his mark and proved the 'stuff' of which he was made. Later his reports as senior reporter, were a feature of that paper and contributed in no small measure to increase the paper's popularity. As a reporter of independent views, he spared neither friend nor foe, and wrote what he honestly believed to be true. In the Prabhas-Patan Riot Case enquiry, one of the interested parties was trying to hide certain facts contained in an important document which was considered to be very important. Mr. Madon managed to pierce the veil of secrecy, and got published relevant extracts in the "Samachar" which created quite a sensation among the dovecotes at Junagadh where the Commission was holding the enquiry. His yeomen services rendered then, in the cause of Truth and Justice, are still remembered with gratitude, by many of his contemporaries who are still alive.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Madon after first serving the "Samachar" for a couple of years joined the "Akbar-e-Soudagar," which he served for a couple of years. Then he joined the "Jama-e-Jamshed which he served for about 3 years, reverting then to the "Samachar" in 1886, from which year he stuck to this paper right upto 1915.

WHAT HE DID FOR INDIAN REPORTERS.

He was the man who was instrumental in having the gates of the Legislative Councils, High Courts, and some big European commercial concerns, thrown open to reporters of vernacular papers, by insisting on his right to report the proceedings and not to copy the reports next day from Anglo-Indian papers. He eventually succeeded in his efforts. At the Gujarati Journalists' Conference held at Ahmedabad he made some very prodtical suggesstions for improving the status of Gujarati journalists. He rose to be assistant Editor and by his trenchant criticism of man and matter proved himself to be a journalist of very sound calibre. In this he was ably assisted by the proprietor Mr. Manockji Minochhomji himself a journalist of very independent views, and one who spurned all temptations of winning official favours and smiles, disregarding the frowns of the tin gods.

Naturally a man of such independent views could not but incur the wrath of many interested parties. His foes were as many in number as his friends were a legion. He held very advanced views on Parsi religious matters which were naturally unpalatable to the majority of the orthodox section of his community, for which he was bitterly attacked in rival papers.

A LATTER-DAY ADVOCATE OF FORCE.

But he cared a fig for all the attacks: for he believed in receiving blows as much as he did in delivering them—though, as years advanced, he became at times more venomous in his penthrusts and characterised his rivals as inmates of Bedlam. Latterly, he advocated the use of 'force' as the only weapon for bringing to senses those persons whom he characterised as "irreconcilable" or "senseless" (His famous phrase used in this connection was "bafati-kadhvoo"). And by an irony of fate, some Bohras, who were incensed at his bitter attacks in connection with —and as an aftermath of—the Chandabhoy Gulla Case, which split the once peace-loving Bohras into two hostile camps, actually hammered him with fisticuffs, as reported exclusively, then, in this paper, by our representative who was the eye-witness of that mean attack on the old man. The report was copied by many Bombay papers; and it gave an opportunity to a weekly paper—the "Kaiser-e-Hind" to be exact—to repay him in his own coin, so to say; and reminded him that the worthy Bohras "did follow his advice" to "bafati-kadhvoo!"

PART IN ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

In the deliberations of the Zoroastrian Conference started in the first decade of the present century, he took a prominent part. That Conference, after a few years of precarious existence, died an unnatural death, thanks to the overzealousness of the ultra-radicalists who wanted religious and social reforms at one stride, and not being tactful in winning the sympathies of the majority of Zoroastrians, and believing in slow but steady reforms.

DOONGERWADI LAND CONTROVERSY.

Old Bombayites will remember the keen controversy aroused by the intention of the Improvement Trust taking over the lands known as "Doongerwadi lands" just below the Tower of Silence hills, which were all owned by the Parsi Panchayet. The concensus of opinion among the majority of Parsis then was not to part with the lands which they considered to be part and parcel of all lands connected with Tower of Silence properties. Continued negotiations passed between the Improvement Trust and the then Secretary of the Parsi Panchayet, Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamsetji Mody. The Trust alleged that the lands required by them were not a "religious" property. The Secretary having at last yielded and admitted that it did not fall within the category of "religious" property, the Trust succeeded in buying the land at nominal rates though Mr. Madon fought tooth and nail in not thus parting with the land at low rates.

JOINS THE "PARSEE."

In 1915 after an eventful career in the "Samachar" he joined the "Parsee" which was converted into a daily from a weekly, and which later was renamed as "Prajamitra and Parsi" (which also latterly was changed into "Hindustan and Prajamitra" when it came into Mr. Lotewala's hands), under the proprietorship of the firm of Tatas, as he found a greater scope of expressing all his views. He left it in 1924 and, in collaboration with Mr. Shiavux A. Dalal, founded "Satya Mitra," a Gujerati daily which had a short career of existence. After that he led a retired life, but he denied himself the rest which he richly deserved, and the desire of contributing in papers often proved too strong for him. His journalistic bouts in religious matters, with the veteran G.K.N. are a recent history. It is not for us to pass judgment in this brief sketch; but it cannot be gainsaid that he wrote, often vehemently, what he considered to be right.

A HATER OF MAMMON.

All throughout his life he cared for his name, and did not worship, or ever care for, Mammon. In 1924 when he left the Tatas he was offered a handsome bonus for his good services which he refused to accept, as he said he had merely done his duty to the best of his ability. It is a fact that he did not care for increment in salary while serving under the Tatas, which was a matter of complaint by his assistants whose "doors for increases" were also, as a result, barred.

Efforts were often made to induce him to take bribes for publishing or withholding from publication certain matters, but he spurned all of them. He was a good Avesta and Pehalvi Scholar, and has several Gujerati publications of the languages to his credit.

He has given good education to his sons who are enjoying good posts. A journalist to the backbone, he has gone to a land of eternal peace where strife and hatred have no place. May his soul rest in peace! May his eventful life be a source of inspiration and guide to budding journalists!

# FREE TICKETS AT KARACHI CONGRESS.

## 'Wild Exaggerations" Refuted.

KARACHI (By Mail), May 30.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed yesterday by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the Karachi Congress Session:—

"That as the report of the Committee on tickets shows that the statements in the Press regarding unauthorised issue of free and complimentary tickets are wild exaggerations and that there is no foundation for the allegation that any fraud was committed by the sale of counterfoils of tickets and free passes, the Working Committee agrees with the findings of the Committee that while a greater check may have been exercised under the circumstances, the Working Committee approve of the manner in which the Executive distributed 1,287 out of 1,500 printed tickets for the Subjects Committee and 3,217 out of 3,500 printed tickets for the open session."

"That the subject of accounts of the Khadi Exhibition organised by the Vyapari Mahamandal, be referred to a Committee consisting of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and 14 others for final disposal after going into the whole question carefully and obtaining such legal and other advice as they deem fit."—A. P.

# CUTCH CURRENCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sometime last month a stir was caused in the Nizam's State by the report that the Hyderabad Currency had risen to 112 per cent. Arising out of this, information is now available as to the extent and reasons of the said fluctuations, and incidentally that the Nizam's Government is bound under a Notification to maintain the exchange within specified limits.

This prompts me to enquire whether there is a similar binding between the Government of India and the Cutch Durbar—Cutch—and perhaps one or two other Indian States—still enjoys the privilege of a mint. Has not this privilege its corresponding duties? Cutch is known for its slack administration, but still better known for the vagaries of its exchange. Sometime back exchange was 160 Koris to Rs. 100 and it rose to 360 Koris, and is now 330 Koris. This will indicate the extent of fluctuations which no doubt, among other reasons, is due to a large number of "non-minted" Panchias (5 Koris) having found their way into Cutch. They have debased the currency to such an extent that "non-minted" panchias and genuine Cutch Panchias are a drug in the market and Koris unavailable, except at a premium of 5 to 10 per cent over the prevailing rate of exchange and that too in small quantities. Though the Cutch State has its mint it has not its Currency Office where genuine currency can be exchanged.

The administration of Cutch is known for its "laisses faire" policy, but one would expect that the Rao,—at least in his own interest if not his subjects,—would take measures to improve the situation. The Cutchi Prajapiya Parishad sometime back drew attention to this and pointed out that unless radical measures are taken and that too promptly, the situation, bad as it was would grow worse, and so it has become. The only measure the Cutch State is known to have taken is to exchange a few "non-minted" Panchias against Cutch minted, and also against the same "non-minted Panchies with the Ring of the Cutch State fixed on them, thus accepting outside, and therefore counterfeit, coins and adopting them as its own Currency. This is the limit of the financial wisdom of the Rao of Cutch. There are still a large number of "non-minted" Panchias, variously estimated to be nearly 40 lakhs in the hands of the subjects, and as they are not being exchanged are available at a heavy discount and there is a regular and spurious trade in these; and one can well imagine the inequities of the situation which the State tolerates.

Will the Cutch Durbar issue a statement or give official information same as the Nizam's Government has done? I believe to ask this query of the Durbar and to expect a reply is worse than useless as the apathy of the Durbar in this direction is well-known to all, and more to the Government of India.

Your readers will remember that when His Excellency Lord Irwin visited Cutch he drew pointed attention of the Rao to this, but the Government of India did not follow this up. One would like to know what are the views of the Government of India on the subjects. Have the Government of India no voice in the matter? Does not the privilege of coining his own Currency impose on the Rao corresponding duties? Have the Government of India no duty to see that the terms of the contract, such as they may be, are carried out by the State, and that the subjects of Cutch State do not suffer because of the apathy of both?

Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, June 2.

—:o:—

# TURKEY AND EUROPEAN FEDERATION

## No Enthusiasm

It appears from the editorials of well-known Turkish news papers that the Government of Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha at Angora has shown an inclination towards strengthening its relations with Asiatic countries.

The Turkish Foreign Secretary made the following reply to a question:—

"Under the existing circumstances I do not believe in the possibility of developing close relations with Western countries; but anyhow Turkey is quite prepared, at any moment, to enter into friendly relations with Asiatic countries, not caring for the invitation of M. Briand to enter the European Federation.

"It must be remembered by all that we are a nation of strong Turks, and we possess a natural disposition towards increasing friendly relations with Asiatic countries. We are therefore, very careful in preserving the friendly relations we have established with the Government of Iraq, Afghanistan and Persia."—"Liberty".

# MALKI TEAK IN THANA DISTRICT

## Statement By Forest Conference Deputation

In view of the growing uneasiness on the part of most agriculturists of the Thana District on account of the uncertainty of the ultimate result of the public representations to Government in the matter of the ownership of teak trees in Malki lands, the Thana Forest Conference Deputation has issued the following statement to show how the position stands at present:—

The confiscation of the occupants' right to the teak trees in Malki lands by Government has been a standing grievance of the ryots of the Thana District for the last fifty years. The resumption of the cutting of these trees by the Forest Department in about the end of 1929, emphasised the need of urgent representation to Government by the people and accordingly a Conference of the ryots of the District was held in March 1930, where along with several other resolutions a lengthy memorial to Government on the question of Malki teak was adopted and we were appointed a special committee to carry on further work in connection with the matter and also to wait in deputation upon His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

Soon after Mr. Hudson resumed his duties, we waited upon him in deputation at Poona in August last and we discussed the question with him in full details for over an hour. We were also asked to submit supplementary representation on certain other points which arose in the course of the conversation. This supplementary representation was also duly submitted to him.

In the meanwhile, we requested Mr. Hudson to visit some of the areas of the Thana District to see conditions with his own eyes, and he was pleased to come down to Sanjan in February and to examine the conditions of teak growth and other cultivation in the Malki land.

It is necessary to state here that one important thing that Mr. Hudson did soon after receiving the representation, was to issue orders to put a stop to all further cutting of teak in Malki lands by the Forest Department until the question of ownership was finally decided. It is hoped that the question will be decided within a few weeks.

PLEA FOR PATIENCE

Thus then stands the position at present. We are by no means unaware of the fact that the ryots of the Thana District are growing impatient. Even in the Conference of March 1930, there was an influential section which disapproved of any approach to Government to seek redress on this question and advocated immediate resort to Forest Satyagraha. This feeling we are prepared to admit, has grown stronger in the matter of redress, and we gladly express our gratefulness to the public for giving heed to our desire and for having refrained for resorting to Forest Satyagraha while the question was under the active consideration of the Revenue Member.

We earnestly appeal to the public to exercise some more patience.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

Messrs. Lewis & Sons, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

| Names | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ord. | 0 2 0 |
| London Tin Corporation Ord. | 0 8 6 |
| Turner and Newall | 1 3 6 |
| Associated Electric Industries | 0 18 1½ |
| Attock Cil | 0 12 6 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1 0 9 |
| Underground Electric Railways | 1 0 6 |
| Electric Supply Corporation | 2 3 0 |
| Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ld. Ord. | 0 12 3 |
| Beira Railways | 0 8 9 |
| County of London Electric Supply Ord. | 2 5 3 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 10 0 |
| Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ld. Ord. | 2 8 0 |
| General Elec. Ord. | 1 16 0 |
| London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves | 3 5 0 |
| L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref. | 21 10 0 |
| International Rlys. of C. America Ord. No. | 9.00 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 0 7 0 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 4 0 |
| Soundan Plantations Syndicate | 0 16 6 |
| British S. Africa (Chartered) | 0 19 3 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord. | 0 4 3 |
| Wm. Cory & Son | 2 9 0 |

Market outlook poor.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 139,000 tons.

Decrease on week 581 tons

# THE WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, June 3.

There has been nearly general rain in Malabar and South Hyderabad and local rain in Madras Deccan, Konkan and Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few light showers have also occurred along the Northwest Frontier. The temperature continues to be above normal in Bihar and Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, half an inch; Victoria Point, Mergui, three; Tavoy, one and half; Rangoon, one; Amherst, half; Myitkyina, quarter; Sibsagar, two; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, quarter; Marmagao, Gadag, Belary, three-quarters; Hanamkonda, Calicut, Cochin, half; Gulbarga, Chitaldrug, Mangalore, quarter.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain will continue in Burma, Assam, South Deccan, and Malabar and extend in Southeast Madras and southeast Bengal.

A few light showers may also continue along the Frontier and extend in Kashmir.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3 6 31.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneriod 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 inches for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8hrs. on the 3rd June 1931.

| Station | Rain fall. |
|---|---|
| Quetta | 0.53" |
| Chanda | 0.02" |
| Ratnagiri | 0.02" |
| Marmugao | 0.84" |
| Karwar | 0.11" |
| Belgaum | 0.11" |
| Hyderabad | 0.17" |
| Bangalore | 0.01" |
| Mangalore | 0.13" |
| Calicut | 0.38" |
| Cochin | 0.49" |
| Trivandrum | 0.12" |
| Bellary | 0.78" |
| Colombo | 0.58" |

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-6-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.734 inches (0.2 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.035

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (2.6 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (3.1 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 2 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 159 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equl. 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00

Total rainfall during the year 0.01

Weather Remarks.—Variable sky.

# "STALL-HOLDER'S GRIEVANCES"

## Reply To Mr. Chitale

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your isue of May 23 contains a correspondence from one Mr. A. C. Chitale regarding the grievances of the stall-holders of the Classified Trades Exhibition and so far as reference to my name is made as the signatory to the circular issued for advertisements in the Directory of the Exhibition, I owe an explanation to the public in that respect and it is that the forms of all the advertisements paid for by the advertisers are printed out and kept ready for being embodied in the Directory which will be out after the announcement of the awards of exhibits is made. Any advertiser is welcome to ask for a printed copy of his advertisement at the Deccan Merchants' Association Office and he will readily have it. So far for the advertisement fees collected.

As to the delay in the work of the examination which is admitted (without detailing reasons, I may inform you that the work is well nigh approaching completion and the results will probably be declared during the next month.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. RANADE.


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## News In Brief.

Jalgaon.—Girdhar who was wanted by the police in connection with a number of dacoities recently committed in the district has now been arrested at his father-in-law's house at Vanegaon in Pachora Taluka. It is alleged that he was hiding there in a box used for storing fodder.—A. P.

Belgaum.—At a meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee which was held last week at Hukeri, Mr. Sadashivarao Karnad of Mangalore was elected as President and Messrs. Shrinivas Rao Kaujalgi of Bijapur, Narayanrao Joshi of Belgaum and Shiddappa Hosmani of Haveri, Dharwar as Vice-Presidents for the next year. Messrs. R. R. Diwekar, V. V. Patil and R. S. Hukerikar were appointed as secretaries. A. P.

Simla.—It is learnt that the Imperial Airways authorities, with a view to offering further stimulus to those desirous of travelling by air, have made a great reduction in their charges. Fares from Karachi to Croydon will be £98 single and £176-10-0 return. Originally the return fare was £240.—A. P.

Chittagong.—Sub-Inspector Harish Rudra and two constables attached to the Hayhazari Thana, 12 miles from Chittagong town, were admitted into the General Hospital on Tuesday with serious wounds. It is stated that they were attacked on Monday night by 15 Muslims while investigating a dacoity case at the village of Safinagar.—A. P.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date 2nd June:—The S.S. "Gurna" (Line British India Steam Navigation Co., Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji & Co., Port Okha) arrived Port Okha on the 1st inst. with a hundred tons of cargo and left on the 2nd inst. with the same bottom cargo.—A.P.

Jalgaon.—Report of a shooting affray between two armed constables one of whom died and the other was injured seriously comes from Erandol in the East Khandesh District.—A. P.

Lahore.—For alleged firing of a shot in the air within the municipal limits, an European named Miller is being tried by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate. Mrs. Thomas, neighbour of the accused, deposed that a bullet went whizzing past her ear. The case was adjourned. This is the first case of its kind in Lahore.—A. P.

Lahore.—Virendra, son of Mhashaya Krishna, proprietor of the "Daily Pratap" who was arrested under Regulation 3 of 1918 and detained in the local central jail for five months, was released on Tuesday afternoon.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Police searched several houses in the city and seized 60 copies of a book "Katto be Gunah" (life sketch of Bhagat Singh) in a house near Lohari Gate.—A. P.

Under the Presidentship of Principal A. B. Dhurva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, the Bhil Seva Mandal (Dohad, Panch Mahals) celebrates its eighth anniversary at Dohad on Sunday next (7th instant). Father Elvin, one of the admirers of Mahatmaji is also going to attend the function.


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# What the People Say

## GANDHIJI AND LIBERALS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—By this time everyone has been made familiar—if I may say so, disgusted—with the outpourings and vapourings of "Scrutator" in the "Indian Daily Mail." What a waste of good paper, but then this so-called Indian Liberal paper allows it with uneconomic impunity. "Scrutator's" daily tilts and tirades at everything and everyone would doubtless be amusing, particularly to that section of its readers to whose taste it caters, were his writings not a menace to public tranquility. After all, Mr. Gandhi is revered for his marvellous qualities by millions; and millions of Indians feel that without his magic leadership we will be fighting at a disadvantage in our struggle for Swaraj. We may, therefore, well be excused if we lose patience with scribblers of the type of "Scrutator," whose identity is known to everybody in this city. We do not mind his encyclopedic essays on every subject under the sun—we shall leave him to reconcile his fancied competence with his colossal vanity! But will he please do his writing in a mote sensible manner, that is our humble request. We know it is difficult for "Scrutator"—an alien journalist—to feel as intensely on this subject of Mr. Gandhi as people of this land, but all we ask is to curb his style.

As regards his statement that the Indian Liberals are the ones that have presaged Swaraj by the Conference method, only a man of his pretensions to be in the inner circles of the Liberals can make such a claim. The world knows—and so does "Scrutator"—that it is Mr. Gandhi who has created the intense urge for Swaraj—an urge now translated into terms of passionate action by millions of high-souled women and men all over the country. It is Mr. Gandhi alone who has brought the British Government to a sense of reality of the Indian position. Without Mr. Gandhi's movement and its brilliant success, where, indeed, would have been the Liberals to-day? In the backwaters of Indian politics surely. They should, therefore, thank Mr. Gandhi for bringing them into the limelight.

"Scrutator" suddenly appears to have developed affection for the Indian States—soon after his return from a short visit to a neighbouring Indian State. Well, well, he must have had a nice holiday to put him in such good mood with Indian States' because it is not long ago he was railing at the way the Indian States were carrying on. What an object-lesson in consistency!

One can but pity the Indian Liberals for employing an alien political lampoonist to do their work. He's bound to fail, because he lacks sincerity and polish. Why entrust a steam-roller to do the work?—Yours etc.,

"FAIR PPLAY."

Bombay, June 1st.

## THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The All-India Khilafat Conference was invited to Bombay by Moulana Shaukatalli in the name of Muslims of Bombay. The very much advertised All-India leaders, according to Moulana Sahib, did not come. The procession taken out by Moulana Shaukatalli in honour of the President of the Khilafat Conference and of the two new bodies just created for this purpose by the Moulana, viz., the Muslim Youth and the Muslim Volunteers, passed through several streets of the city on Saturday.

This Khilafat Conference was held at the dead of the same night at 11-30 p.m. to 2 a.m. at the Chota Kabrastan, the place where Moulana usually holds meetings when he wants an exclusive class of people residing in and visiting that locality to attend.

Those who watched the procession and the Conference felt extraordinarily surprised to find that they could not see in it even one well-known Muslim of the city of Bombay, either in the procession or the Conference.

Moulana Shaukatalli is a resident of all-India and so are his workers of the Khilafat. Surely Moulana Irfan, who led the Procession and who started the real proceedings of the Conference, will not claim to be of the city of Bombay; however, it may be said if it pleases him that Moulana Irfan during his stay in this city has not only acquired acquaintance with some leading Muslim citizens of Bombay but also acquired friendship with many classes residing in and about Bombay and who are often visiting this great city.

Is it a fact that the city of Bombay is the only city of India which can with pride say it has as its worthy citizens many well-known Mahomedans who can stand equal to any class in any part of India or Europe in all respects and as a matter of fact who are well-known industrialists, merchants, shroffs, bankers, landlords, political and social workers, lawyers, doctors and engineers.

This city is not only proud of them but has bestowed on them their greatest confidence and trust and held them in high regard. The Government of Bombay, the Government of India and I may say even the Secretary of State for India and the British Premiers have valued not only their views but have desired their cooperation and so also the British and European Commercial and Industrial Chambers and their general public are doing.

Can one for a moment believe that without the Memon commercial banking and landowning communities, without the Khoja industrial and commercial magnates and that born-commercial body, the Bohras, who are not only large contractors but also the real retail dealer of the City, without the old Khatri community and Kokni community who did so much for this City of Bombay any Muslim institution can be said to be representative? Is it not a fact that the whole Muslim community of India owes a great deal to the great financial help, the co-operation and the advice of the Muslims of Bombay?

Is it not a fact that Moulana Shaukatali has made this city a home for his family because Bombay Muslims are the only Muslims who hold their own in this country in the world at large?

It is high time that not only Muslim leaders of this City but leaders of all the communities of this City and even Government and I may say even Moulana Sahib realised that this city is predominently a great cosmopolitan commercial and industrial centre and what is done in this city or in the name of this city must be in consonance with the high tradition of the city after full and careful consideration by its citizens.

Let me ask the "Times of India" to consider seriously the position of this city and to stand for the dignity and honour of the city.

Moulana Shaukatalli always has Moulana Shafi Dawoodi and Mir Mohomed Baluch of Karachi and Sind with him in Bombay, will Moulana Sahib tell us how they are interested?

A C.I.D. Officer told me he did not find a single J. P. or Government title-holder in the procession or conference. Is it true? How many Muslim J.P.'s are there in this city?

A Municipal bill collector told me he did not find any landlord nor even small merchants who have to take license from the Municipality. Is it also true? May I ask, are these not in their thousands in Bombay, then were are all these gone on that day?

An Inspector of the Collector of Bombay and an Inspector from the Income Tax Office finding none of their assessee, began to ask why all these were absent?

Yours, etc.,

HAJI ABDUL KAZI NASEER.

Bombay, June 1.

## LIFE IN THE SUBURBS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Government was once keen in inducing Bombay citizens to go and live in the suburbs. The Bombay Municipality, Railway Companies, Improvement Trust, Bombay Port Trust, and the Minitary departments all co-operated with the Government in carrying out Development schemes by providing a new Cotton-Green, two broad highways through Mahim and Sion Causeways a Harbour Line, Electrification of local Railway Services, extension of telephone lines to Thana and Andheri and electric supply up to Ghatkoper and Andheri. This work went on with great enthusiasm for a decade. Unfortunately, the enthusiasm seems to be ebbing and these very agencies are trying to discourage Bombay's citizens from going and settling in the suburbs. The suburban residents have many grievances which none cares to understand and to remove. For ten years we have been protesting against high water charges, but the grievance remains unredressed. All local authorities and many prominent residents have demanded removal of dual building control and Government promised in 1923 in the Bombay Legislative Council to remove it by accepting Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai's resolution on the subject. But the dual control is not removed and the Revenue authorities exercise that control most strictly by levying full assessment and full fines for slight breaches of rules. It appears that there is a set-back in building houses in the suburbs. Government would do well to call a conference of prominent suburban residents and not rely merely on the reports of Revenue authorities.

Another grievance is about the inadequate Police force in the suburbs. Only the other day a member of the Notified Area Committee of Andreri was relieved of his purse on the high way of Ghod-Bunder just before sun set. At the same time, the issue of licences for arms is mere restricted than before and some licenses are even withdrawn for political reasons.

The latest grievance is the enhancement of season ticket rates on both Railway lines from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. It was first given out that the increase beyond 10 miles would be 20 per cent. only but actually they have gone to 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. The Railway Board ought to intervene and get these rates reduced. The Bombay Government in the interest of its development schemes ought to bring pressure on the Railways to keep these rates as low as possible otherwise there will be setback in the development of the suburbs.

To remove all these grievances, Government should call a conference of leading citizens of the suburbs and understand these grievances at first-hand and try to remove them.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Santa Cruz, June 2.

## THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS BY INDIAN MILLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late, there has been a great deal of controversy in the press about the advantages and disadvantages incurred by the use of artificial silk yarns in our Indian mills. The Congress point of view is that by the importation of such silk yarns in bulk, the consumption of Indian cotton will be reduced which will make the condition of our Indian peasants worse than what it is to-day. It is for this reason alone that the Congress has banned the use of artificial silk yarns by the mills.

As an experienced hand in this particular trade, let me warn the Congress in time that the policy adopted towards the mills will lead to the crippling of our Indian mill industry, and a time will come when a section of the Indian public will accuse the Congress authorities instead of the government, as it was sometimes before, for ruining our national industry.

The Congress must realise one practical difficulty. There is a certain class of people who cannot go about wearing plain cotton fabrics, and the Indian mills must cater for their demands; and the inability on the part of Indian mills to supply such fine and lustrous goods is the only reason why Japan has captured all our home markets in this style.

Large quantities of "Art Silk and Cotton mixed" fabrics as well as all art silk taffetas are imported into India by Italy and Japan, the latter importing about 1000 packages per month in Bombay alone, in addition to huge imports in several other ports of India.

The chief culprit is Japan and not Lancashire. Japan is dumping huge quantities of inferior fancy fabrics at prices ranging from 5 to 8 annas per yard for single width and 9 to 11 annas per yard for double width.

The type of fabric which is imported by Italy and Japan is so very low in quality that it does not stand washing for more than 5 or 6 times and becomes a piece of rag within a month. But the poor illiterate peoule finding it cheap and attractive, and because of the impression made on their minds by the dealers that it is real silk, are thus induced to buy this rotten stuff instead of the plain durable cotton goods of our Indian mills.

The Congress must revise their policy in imposing a complete ban on the use of "Art Silk" by the mills.

My suggestions are as follows:—

(1) Indian mills should be allowed to use "Art Silk" yarns to the extent of about 10 to 15 per cent. in a piece only for designs and shade effects.

(2) Increasing the tariff to 40 per cent on the importation of cloth which contains more than 15 per cent. of "Art Silk" in a piece.

Thus the moderate use of "Art Silk" yarn will help the mills in producing fancy but durable fabrics, and strengthen their position against foreign competitors. Besides the consumption of cotton will not be reduced owing to the restricted use of "Art Silk" yarns by the mills.

Secondly by a higher tariff wall there will be a complete stoppage of importation of inferior "Art Silk" goods which will stop the exploitation of our illiterate masses by foreign industrialists.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. M.

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## MUSIC FOR THE THEATRE

(Continued from page 4.)

a German who had become an American citizen? Who knew before that he began his theatrical career as a barnstormer under the pseudonym of Baumann, because his mother refused to have her husband's name written on a theatrical bill?

At a very early age Jannings was attracted by the stage. While this is nothing very unusual for young boys and girls, it was different with little Emil, for whom the stage meant a dream of raving happiness and an unconquerable longing or a world unknown. Many obstacles were to be overcome. His first audience was the crew of a sailing vessel on board of which the fifteen year old boy worked as a kitchen boy. His recitals of Julius Caesar and Hamlet had a curious effect on his listeners. Some of them contracted laughing cramps and the stern old captain put an end to the nightly stage on the high seas by means of a rope's end.

A BARNSTORMER.

Followed the days of glorious barnstorming. Now, barnstormer is a word that will make every man and woman smile. Of course, barnstormers are funny people, but they are also people literally obsessed by a fanatic love for dramatic art, a love which enables them to carry and laugh at the indescribable hardships, wants, and sufferings of the barnstorming profession. Emil, in these days was not only an actor, but also a stage hand property man, handbill distributor and general cook and bottle washer. Not every barnstormer succeeds, many remain on the road, poverty stricken victims of mediocrity, pitiful vagabonds of romance long forgotten. But those endowed by fate with real talent, derive immense moral and physical profits from these days of hunger, work, and want.

A little village in German speaking Bohemia saw Janning's first dramatic efforts. It is a long way from this idyllic village to Max Reinhardt's German Theatre, and even if Jannings finally reached the German capital, the prize for the victory was very modest, at least as far as monetary gain is concerned, for his first salary with Reinhardt was—100 Marks, or 5,—per month! The financial salvation of the young actor came from the motion picture, which at that time was looked down upon with contempt by every recognised stage actor. His first picture was produced by Messter, in a small studio which has long ago disappeared from the surface of Berlin. From now on his career on the stage as well as on the screen leads from one success to the other. One will remember his triumphs in "Passion" "Ann Boleyn", "The Loves of Pharao, "Faust", "The Last Laugh", "Variety" and "The Patriot". After numerous Hollywood successes Jannings returned to Germany to make his debut before the microphone. His first talking vehicle, the great Ufatone-Super "The Blue Angel", secured him the very first rank in the sound film world, the same position he had before in the realm of the silent art. His second Ufatone, "Darling of the Gods", even improved on this position.

This remarkable career is told in every detail and in a charmingly amusing way in his new biography "1,000 per cent. Emil Jannings", which will be loved by everyone of his ten thousands of admirers.

## PLAYGOERS MUST CO-OPERATE WITH PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 4).

bour in America that has paved the way of hollywood and big exhibition exchanges. None came out to help him too, until his productions met with popular esteem. And unfortunately we have no Griffiths, Chaplins, DeMilles or Mack Sennetts at present in our industry.

## MUSIC TEXT-BOOKS.

### The U. P. Committee.

A correspondent from U. P. writes:—

The Government Text-Books Committee of the United Provinces have lately sanctioned a certain set of text-books for musical instruction in the girls' schools of those provinces.

The Committee, in coming to this decision, seem to have ignored facts figures and public opinion. Why did they not enquire as to the popularity and practical utility of the notation system recommended by them? How many responsible public institutions are following that system and teaching the favoured text-books? What are the practical results achieved by the few private classes that have at all been following the said notation system and the text-books? What is their status? Were there no other systems and text-books deserving attention? These are a few pertinent questions the Committee should have considered.

The Morris College of Hindustani music, an institution which U. P. alone throughout the length and breadth of India can boast of has been functioning and flourishing, now for five years. Why was the College not consulted in the matter? Why was the decision quietly hurried up. The Committee are perhaps unaware of the fact that the Morris College was represented on the Committee formed by the Calcutta Education Department in 1928 to draft a scheme for introducing music into the primary and secondary schools of Bengal and that the Committee accepted the system of the Morris College as a guiding principle.

The U. P. T. B. Committee appear to have forgotten entirely the organisers of the two largest and most representative sessions of the All-India Music Conference that were held at Lucknow which were primely responsible for the new awakening and so much enthusiasm for music, and that these organisers are still carrying on activities for the uplift and progress of the art of music with a devotion.

The fact, that, besides the Morris College several responsible public institutions, namely the Gwalior and Baroda State music schools, the Nagpur music schools working under the local municipality as well the local Government school, the secondary schools of Khurja, Bareilly and Avagarh in U. P., the Bombay Municipal Schools, and the music departments of the Benares Hindu, and the Poona Womens' Universities and institutions affiliated thereto, have all been following with great success, a notation system and text-books different from those favoured by the U. P. text-book committee. It is to be hoped therefore that the Committee will take into account all these facts and reconsider the matter.

## INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

### The Rush For Talkies

Another Talkie picture from the Imperial movietone "Money" is awaiting release. The Krishna studios have released their new talkie "The Wife". In all probability Sharada is ecpected to produce Talkies very soon, as Mr. Bhogilal Dave has already left the West with the necessary machinery. The Sagars who are now busy producing a special Talkie for release in Southern India, (in Tamil and Telgu languages) with the help of imperial Movietone, are also contemplating to get the necessary paraphernalia. Mr. Chandulal Shah of Ranjit Studios has already ordered out the necessary machinery. He is expected to begin his patriotic picture with Miss Gohar (senior) named "The Divine Lady" first full-length Talkie production. Mr. M. Bhavnani with Mr. A. Hussain is also laying out plans for Talkies. So, practically all the Bombay Studios, in about six months will be converted into Talkie studios. But they will also be busy side by side, with the production of silent pictures.

PRATAP FILM CO.

Now both the Kohinoor United Artistes and Saroj Film Co. are reported to have closed their studios and most of the members of their staff, have already secured jobs in other studios. It is said that Mr. Nanubhai Desai (late partner of Saroj) will take up the studios of the K. U. Artists and restart, wory iwth a fresh name "Pratap Film Coy."

EDUCATIONAL PICTURES.

Mr. Hiralal Doctor, late of the K. U. Artists started this concern some-time back and also finished a picture named "Goharjan". Now he is busy with the second named "Bekar-Meghdut."

ARVIND PICTURES.

Mr. Fram Sethna, late of K. U. Artistes will soon start this concern.

ROHINI FILM COY.

This concern is started with Miss Panna and Mr. Bulbule both late of K. U. Artists and are now busy with their first picture "The Jazz of Life."

VITHALDAS D. PANCHOTIA FILM CO.

Mr. Vithaldas assisted by Miss Rajkumari started this concern and has nearly finished a picture named "The Divine Love". After finishing this, they are expected to go out of Bombay for the production of a few more pictures.

EAST INDIA FILM COY.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel, late of K. U. Artists having floated this concern a few months back completed the picture "The Battle" which was recently shown at Vishnu. The leading stars were Miss Gulab, Miss Surangi and Aziz, late of K. U. Artistes and Miss Thara, late of Kohinoors. Now he is busy with his second picture.


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## TORY PROPAGANDA AGAINST NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

### How The Lie Factory Works

The following despatch sent on May 9 by the Bombay correspondent of the "Sunday Times" which appeared in that journal under the caption "Firm Hand with Gandhi" is an example of the unscrupulous efforts of the British Diehard Press to run down Nationalist Muslims.

The correspondent says:—

Speculation concerning the date and personnel of the second Round Table Conference continues to occupy a good deal of space in the Indian Press.

It is obvious that Lord Willingdon is not yet in a position to make any announcement. Following a series of conferences with his Executive Council, the Viceroy has asked Gandhi to go up to Simla next week, and he will meet the Princes' representatives towards the end of May, or early in June.

When Gandhi meets Lord Willingdon, he will not be allowed to beat about the bush, and will have to declare his intentions to the Viceroy. Right or wrong, there is a popular impression that he will not go to London unless there is a prior settlement of the communal problem.

SITUATION WORSE.

Of this there is not the slightest indication. The more Gandhi exploits the so-called "Nationalist" Moslems within the Congress fold, in order to make out that a substantial section of the community is opposed to separate electorates, the stronger is the determination of the major section of the Moslem community not to yield on this issue.

If anything, the communal situation is now distinctly worse. Hindus, in effect, say: "Tell the Moslems that you mean to have a conference in June, July, or August, and that there shall be responsibility at the Centre, and you will see them come to terms."

The Moslem answers: "Tell the Hindus that responsibility will not be discussed until there is a communal agreement, and you will see them quite suddenly realise on which side their bread is buttered."

MUSLIM DIVISIONS.

Ultimatums like these do not exactly help towards a communal settlement.

There is not a little resentment in influential Muslim circles over the relations which outwardly appear to prevail between the Nawab of Bhopal who is Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, and Doctor Ansari, who is at the head of the small group of so-called "Nationalist" Muslims. These have sworn allegiance to Gandhi.

As Palace Doctor, and friend of the Bhopal ruling family, Ansari's influence with the Nawab is great, and there is a fear that this influence is being used to persuade the Nawab into a belief that the demands which the major section of the Muslims makes are unreasonable.

As Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, the young Nawab wields great influence, and Muslims fear that this influence may be used in a manner detrimental to them if he lends his ear too freely to the counsel of the Doctor Ansari.

No doubt the Nawab is genuinely anxious to do his bit to ensure a communal settlement, but he is going about in the wrong way.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

His Highness is shortly leaving Bhopal and moving into Simla, where, it is announced, he will remain until he leaves for the London Conference.

This announcement has been seized upon by certain newspaper propagandists to show that there is little truth in the statement that some of the Princes, hitherto sympathetic towards the Federation ideal, are now beating a retreat.

The truth is that the Nawab of Bhopal is hastening to Simla to take control of the central organisation of Princes and to find out how many of them are really prepared to accept the Federation ideal, with or without reservations, and how many desire to be left alone in enjoyment of their existing rights, without British or Indian politicians butting into their affairs.

He also wishes to be near the central Government for consultations on several questions which may arise as the Conference date approaches.

How far, as an avowed supporter of Federation, he will be able to influence the Princes to overcome their mutual jealousies and to allay their fears remain to be seen.

It may be recalled in this connection that he was elected Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber by a bare majority, the younger section of the Princes, who hold comparatively advanced views, solidly voting for him.

## THE BEGGAR NUISANCE

### Bombay Municipal Corporation's Duty.

Mrs. N. Singh in the course of an open letter to Members of the Municipal Corporation," says:—

It is rather gratifying to note that your honourableselves have condescended upon eradicating the "Beggar Nuisance." Eradicating I said, excuse me, I meant restricting to certain localities where the poor and the poorest of the poor can be molested most.

The resolution moved by Mr. Meyer Nissim read thus: "That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the nuisance caused by beggars in the evenings to people who are held up by traffic at the junction of roads at Kemp's Corner Gibb's Road, and he be requested to bring the matter to the attention of the Commissioner of Police with a request that adequate steps be taken for obviating the nuisance." Is this not a definite outburst of partisanism? Or may I say that Mr. Nissim had worn his spectacles of selfishness when he wrote the resolution.

When I came across Messrs. G. Murarji and Dr. Sorab Mehta's objections, sparks of hopes began to glow in my heart. Mr G. Murarji said, "If anybody is annoyed in the city with the beggar nuisance it is everybody in Bombay—except perhaps the beggars!"

Dr. Sorab Mehta said, "There are thousands of beggars who swarn the City whether you go to Chowpatty, whether you go to the market or visit any other places everywhere hosts of beggars do not give you a moment's rest." Of course, my hopes were warranted thus far. But the remaining eloquent speakers, for which India is famous, must have their say also, and the outcome is the usual everyday occurrence—"The House passed the resolution unanmously."

May I humbly ask of you two friends, were you convinced of the accuracy of your statements? In any case, how could you permit the unanimous passing of such a woefully inadequate or better yet miserable class conscious resolution?

May I ask you, other members of the Corporation, do you not think it short-sightedness or ignorance on your part to pass such a resolution? Are you honest about cleaning up the foremost city of India of this social blight? The most the beggars can do at the "junction or roads at Kemp's Corner Gibb's Road, as the resolution itself suggest, is to have sufficient time to walk up at the standing cars that fly pass as soon the traffic favours them. Even that is repulsive to the sight. So you have done well in cleaning your path.

I am, however, though reluctant, obliged to ask you where are you going to deposit your dirt and the disease infested, poverty stricken ones whom you have proposed to drive from Gibb's Road?

At present the method, as I notice in the Fort area during the evenings, adopted is to have the policemen drive the beggars from one part of the Hornby Road to the other. This is, however, no remedy for the evil. It is merely taking the dirt from your house and throwing it into your neighbours.' A real cure is to provide an institution for housing all beggars found in the streets. In this Institution the beggars should be made to work. And if a little discretion and tact is used, I am sure that such an undertaking can be made self-sustaining within a short time.

May I once again implore you to reconsider your mistake and to truly and impartially free Bombay of the "Beggar Nuisance." Leave your cars at home, and take a real walk with open eyes and unbiased minds into the crowded areas of the City—Girgaon, Bendi Bazar, Dhobitalao, Grant Road, Foras Road Junction, Bori Bundea, and all the other tram junctions. You will certainly agree that it is the residents of these areas who honestly need relief and not the comparatively few passersby, near Kemp's Corner Gibb's Road, who merely have to bear the sight of a few beggars.

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# INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY

## :o:

## "NO ORIENTAL CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF BRITISH OFFICERS"

SIR CLAUD W. JACOB, ex-Commander-in-Chief in India writes in the "Empire Review."

The Round-Table Conference now sitting and deliberating on the future Constitution of India is nearing the close of its work. The opening of the Conference was marked by many speeches obviously made, on the part of the Indian Members, for consumption in India, and containing statements which the delegates must be finding it somewhat difficult to substantiate. Amidst all this oratory the defence of India has been hardly touched upon. Seeing that the whole fabric of administration in India rests very largely on the question of defence, it seems curious that no military expert was appointed a member of the Conference. Presumably, the question of the defence of India is to be treated as one of those minor details which can easily be settled when a Constitution for India has been evolved.

In the eagerness of the Indian delegates to frame some sort of Constitution for India, they seem to have treated the question of defence very lightly, in fact one would suppose there was no necessity to worry about defence or the security of the Indian Empire. Yet it cannot be believed that so huge a problem as the defence of India can be lightly put on one side as if it did not exist. The Simon Commission, after a very careful study of the problem, remarked in its Report (Vol. II, paragraph 34): "We hold that for many years the presence of British troops, and British officers serving in Indian regiments, will be essential." Again, in paragraph 196: "The evidence we have heard and what we have seen in the course of our Indian tours leave no doubt in our minds that, at least for a very long time to come, it will be impossible for the Army entrusted with the task of defending India to dispense with a very considerable British element, including in that term British troops of all arms, a considerable proportion of the regimental officers of the Indian Army, and the British personal in the higher command."

### ARMY IN INDIA.

Further on, in paragraph 201, the question is asked: "What is the Army in India really for?" In this paper I propose to answer briefly that question.

The Army in India is maintained—

(1) To prevent external aggression.

(2) To deal with risings on the frontiers of India, especially on the North-West Frontier.

(3) To come to the assistance of the civil power in India when the internal security of the country is so far disturbed that the police cannot cope with it by themselves.

(4) To prevent possible disaffection in the Indian Army—a not very likely event, but with the experience of the past it is very necessary that our Indian Army should be so organized and so contented that disaffection is very improbable.

Everybody who has served in the higher ranks of the Army in India, and every regimental officer in our Indian regiments knows how persistent have they been the attempts ever since the Great War to tamper with the loyalty of the Indian Army. If there was any real co-operation between the Indians and ourselves such a thing ought to be impossible, but when there is no concealment on the part of so-called Indian leaders that the one thing they want is to clear the English out of India, it cannot be a surprise that these attempts to upset the rank and file of our Indian Army are so frequently made.

When the Indian politician realized, and what the Simon Commission Report also laid stress on, that India could never have complete self-government unless it could defend itself, attention was drawn to the Indian Army and demands made that it should be Indianized as soon as possible, i.e., that the British officers should be replaced by Indians, quite regardless of the fact that it takes a long time for an officer to reach even the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. A great deal of nonsense has been talked in India and elsewhere by the Indian politician about the Indianization of the Indian Army, but all who have served with that Army know that if the British officers were replaced by Indians the efficiency of the Army would deteriorate very quickly. When we see the result of Indianization in our municipalities in India, when we know that during five years of war no Indian leader appeared on the scene when the British officers were casualties, when we see corruption everywhere on the increase, and when we realize the general deterioration that has already taken place in Indian administration can it be a surprise that we look upon the future of the Army in India with very grave concern?

There is no doubt that the Indians have a great deal of right on their side in demanding Indianization in the Army, and no one would deny that we should do all we can to meet their wishes.

### EIGHT UNITS SCHEME.

At the conclusion of the Great War the question again arose and was thoroughly examined by General Lord Rawlinson, then Commander-in-Chief in India. After much consideration it was decided to commence the experiment of Indianizing the Indian Army by closing eight units (two cavalry regiments, one pioneer battalion, and five infantry battalions) to the recruitment of British officers. It was thought that, by bringing young Indians trained at Sandhurst into the vacancies as they occurred in those eight units, eventually it would be possible to have those units entirely officered by Indians. This experiment is still going on. It will take some years before these units are commanded officered by Indians Should the scheme prove a success and the efficiency of the units be not impaired, there is no doubt that the further and complete Indianization of the Indian Army should be proceeded with. It must, however be realized that the experiment will be a very slow process.

It is no use accelerating the speed of Indianization by suddenly filling up all our Indian units with Indian officers, uneducated and knowing nothing of the art of war. Disaster and chaos would be the only result. A Committee under the presidency of General Sir Andrew Skeen, consisting of himself as chairman, one other British official of the Indian Civil Service, and twelve Indian gentlemen, examined the Indianization problem. They condemned the eight-unit scheme and wanted to start an Indian Sandhurst in the very near future. The experience of the Indian gentlemen on this Committee of anything connected with the Army was very limited, and the Government of India, after giving every consideration to their report, very wisely decided against the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst at present.

### INDIAN SANDHURST.

The Simon Commission also went carefully into this subject, and likewise saw what a long process it must be before any Indians can be fit to replace the British officers of the Indian Army. All well-wishers of that very fine body of men constituting our Indian Army will gladly welcome Indian King's commissioned officers in their ranks, and, if the Indian himself will not be in too great a hurry and realize that there is no short cut to the higher appointments in the Army, there is no reason to doubt that in time an Indianized Indian Army will be an army in being. But it will not do to allow Indians of non-martial races to be officers. They will fail, as they always have failed in the past.

There is, however, one aspect of the whole Indianization problem, which has never been referred to in any public writing or speech, and which must now be considered, for it may affect the well-being of the Indian Army and its neglect may mean such deterioration in that Army as to change its constitution, as we now know it, more completely than we may imagine.

It is an admitted fact that the well-being of British officers in the British Army depends very largely on officers' mess. This is a purely British institution which has lasted for very many years, and there is no doubt whatever that the efficiency of a unit is affected by the way the officers' mess is managed. So important is the whole system of officers' messes that in the Indian Army officers' messes are even more necessary if discipline, camaraderie, and 'esprit de corps' are to be maintained in an efficient state. So much is the mess, and all it means, necessary for the efficiency and welfare of a regiment that its upkeep has always been recognized by the Government as an absolute necessity, no matter how few officers there may be in a unit.

What is to happen to the mess, and all that the mess means, when the British officers are replaced by Indians? Mess life is to them quite unknown. It is true that those Indians who have received their commissions after a course at Sandhurst join the mess of the Indian unit to which they are posted, but will that system continue when the British officers have gone? Nearly every Indian is married, for early marriage has always been the custom hitherto. He will therefore live with his family and the mess will mean nothing to him. Once the mess as an institution has gone it is quite certain that a marked deterioration in the unit will result. It is very evident that mess life is distasteful to the Oriental. He does not understand it and what it all means. The corporate life of the officers will be very much impaired, and it is quite easy to see how the unit will suffer when the Commanding Officer has so very few opportunities of associating with his officers and those officers with each other.

Every British officer who has served in the Indian Army knows the difficulties they have always had in dealing with men in their units of different castes, classes, and religions over their food. No one caste would ever sit down and eat with another, so that prevented any unit having an officers' mess for its Indian officers who hold the Viceroy's commission. Although, to a certain extent, exclusiveness over the eating of food is breaking down, and the Indian cadets who go through Sandhurst and enter the Indian Army with King's commissions are getting used to living in a mess, it is very doubtful whether they would keep up that system once the British officers of a unit have gone. In the British Army the mess as an institution cannot be abolished. In the Indian Army it will only exist as long as the British officers remain. The question then arises as to what can be done to prove an efficient substitute for the mess system. As the process of Indianization will be very slow doubtless some means will be found to replace the mess in an Indian regiment.

It may be said that the military units in the Indian States Forces are entirely Indian and that they have no officers' messes. This is true, but there is not a single regiment in the Indian States that can be compared with the units in our regular Indian Army.

The Indian Army is unique and very efficient, due entirely to the leadership, efficiency, and high-mindedness of its British officers. No Oriental can take the place of these British officers, who are the salt of the earth, and to whom India owes a great debt for the way they have guarded her Empire and enabled the trade and prosperity of the country to increase without fear of invasion either by land or by sea.

A very little thought will surely convince most people that, if the Indian is equal or superior to the British in statesmanship, leadership, initiative, and strength of character it would have been quite impossible for a small handful of the British race to hold India for a day. But what are the facts? The British have ruled India very efficiently and successfully for over a century. Real justice has been done to the country, and England has nothing to fear from any impartial inquiry into her stewardship over this long period. The same argument applies to the Indian Army. What a splendid record we have there and what loyalty the Indian soldier always displays to his British leaders! To take those leaders away and to replace them by Indian officers will shake the loyalty of our Indian Army to its foundations. It is certain the Indian rank and file do not want to lose their British officers, and anyone who has served with the Indian Army knows only too well what will happen if this change is made.

CLAUD W. JACOB (F.M.)

### NOTE.

Since writing the above, the draft Report of the Federal Structure sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference has been issued. At first sight, it would appear to the ordinary Englishman that very good solutions of the outstanding problems in India have been suggested. But no further examination, it will be seen there are many difficulties ahead. I only propose myself to refer to that part of the Report dealing with defence. We are told that during the transition period "the Governor-General should be responsible for defence and external relations, including the relation of the Indian States outside the Indian sphere." And the Report of the sub-Committee, presided over by Mr. Thomas, recommends that "immediate steps be taken to increase the rate of Indianization in the Indian Army to make it commensurate with the main object in view, having regard to all relevant considerations such as the maintenance of the requisite standard of efficiency."

Efficiency is the crux of the whole problem. No one would complain about increased Indianization if it could be certain that "real efficiency" were maintained. Unfortunately, all of us who have had experience of long service with Indian troops know perfectly well that Indianization and efficiency cannot go together. As I have already said, if the British officers were taken away it is only a matter of time before military efficiency, as we understand it, will decrease, and, in time, disappear. The door will then be open to corruption in all forms. For this reason I hesitate and view with grave concern the recommendations on this matter by the Round Table Conference.

C. W. J.

## THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE

(Continued from page 6.)

In the case of British Indian units they would be in the Federal Government or they may be in the Provincial Governments. But so far as States units are concerned, the residuary powers can never remain with the States. They are not to vest in the Federal Government but they are to vest in a Viceroy. Such location of residuary powers is unknown to any federal constitution. If the Princes had given their consent to allow Paramount Power to remain in the Federal Government, it would have brought about a real union of the States and Provinces in the natural process of evolution. If the Federal Government had been allowed to retain paramount power over the States the internal administration in the States would have been raised to the level of British Indian Provinces and the States would have developed from autocratic units into autonomous units. But the divesting of the federation of the Paramount Power and the vesting of the same in the Viceroy would keep India perpetually divided. The Princes would, always, be under the sheltering influence of the Viceroy, for ever crippled and demoralised and stewing in their juice. Autocratic powers would deteriorate them and their own people and the States would be thoroughly incompetent to share the responsibilities of a real federation. The division of residuary powers, therefore, as contemplated under the present scheme is simply deplorable and would render the Federation quite ineffectual.

### FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP.

The fifth contradiction is about Federal Citizenship. British Indian units would undoubtedly enjoy fundamental rights. And, unless such rights are incorporated in the federal constitution British Indian people would never accept it. But, so far as the States' people are concerned, the Princes are not willing to allow fundamental rights of citizenship to be incorporated into the constitution. Unless the rights are so incorporated and unless they become cognisable by the Federal Supreme Court, no rights of civic citizenship can be enjoyed by the States' people. Federal citizenship must be uniform and common to all people living under the federation. Unless fundamental rights are incorporated into the constitution federal citizenship cannot be enjoyed by the people. And the blessings of federation would be imaginary and not real.

The present scheme, therefore, bristles with these contradictions. The question is, why are they to be tolerated? Why is the scheme not to be modelled after other federal constitutions? If the Princes out of self-regarding instincts insist on these contradictions, the time has come to call a halt and insist upon a parting of ways. There is no use in cajoling the Princes and submitting to their preposterous demands as such a course will be detrimental to the interests of British India.

(To Be Continued).

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| June | | 4.49 |
| July | 4.55 | 4.53 |
| August | | 4.56 |
| September | | 4.60 |
| October | 4.65 | 4.64 |
| November | | 467 |
| December | | 471 |
| January | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| February | | 4.79 |
| March | 4.81 | 4.83 |
| April | | 4.86 |
| May | 4.81 | 4.90 |
| June | | 4.93 |
| Middling Spot. | | 4.64 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis, July | 7.20 |
| September | 7.45 |
| October | 7.50 |
| November | 7.57 |
| January | 7.73 |
| March | 7.85 |
| May | 7.95 |
| F. G. F., Spot | 7.60 |

## BOMBAY YARN MARKET

### Holders Nervous

Bombay, June 2.

Our market continues to remain weak and depressed with very little business doing owing to heavy fluctuations in cotton prices and the declining tendency thereof. There has been no confidence amongst the dealers and consumers in the present level of prices and it is believed that the market will decline further before it becomes steady at a particular level and confidence is restored. In view of the continued decline in New York dealers and consumers have lost confidence to such an extent that they have been buying only in very small lots just sufficient for immediate requirements. Reports from consuming districts are far from satisfactory and although stocks are not heavy over there prices are declining in the absence of confidence and in many places the conditions are almost panicky. In Rangoon and Cawnpore and various other important markets there has been continued tension between several communities during the last few weeks and business is considerably affected. In several markets the economic situation is much worse and in view of the heavy decline in the prices of raw materials the purchasing power is so much affected that buying is hand to mouth. The future tendency of the market therefore is very uncertain and whilst much more depends upon the future course of cotton prices we do not feel as if the market will show any improvement in the near future.

### ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices are heavily declining to the ultimate loss to dealers and consumers owing to absence of satisfactory sales particularly in two-fold yarns. Forward business is almost at a standstill and only in small lots.

### JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have declined further but clearances are comparatively better. Forward business is offered at lower prices but buyers are difficult to find.

### ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the market since our last report and prices have remained unchanged with very little business possible. Reports have been current in the market that the makers are not inclined to lower their prices on the other side but in spite of this prices in the consuming districts are fast declining on account of large stocks and heavy competition between several makers whose consignments are being sold freely at best market rates. Weavers in the consuming districts are not inclined to make purchases on a big scale except on the basis of Rs. 1/- per lb. and therefore buying is very limited. In spite of all makers reports we are inclined to believe that the prices will go down yet further inasmuch as owing to keen competition from Japanese artificial silk cloth it does not pay the weavers to pay any better prices.

### INDIAN YARNS.

The serious situation created on account of continued decline in prices of cotton has considerably affected the dealers who have been holding stocks and who are now very nervous and some of whom have been ready and willing to let go their holdings at any best price but buyers are very difficult to find. It is also reported several up-country mills have lowered their prices further and are meeting the demand of their markets at buyers' limits and there are the Bombay mills find it difficult to make sales of their stocks at anything like reasonable prices. It is reported that the position of cloth is some what better compared to that of yarns. Stocks with the mills have been increasing and some of them have been now nervous to make sales but the prices offered are very low and if accepted put them to a heavy loss. On the whole the tendency is very uncertain and we will not be surprised if prices experience a further decline.

### AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 29 Corresponding.

| | Season To-date. | This week | Season 1929/30 | Week 1929/30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in sight (excluding linters) .. | 12789 | 69 | 13644 | 78 bales |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding linters) .. | 4544 | 38 | 5714 | 74 bales |
| Exports from U.S. ports .. | 6361 | 86 | 6460 | 22 bales |
| Of which to Japan .. | 1033 | 31 | 967 | 6 bales |
| Of which to China .. | 224 | 6 | 209 | 1 bale |
| Of which to G.B. .. | 1245 | 19 | 1235 | 5 bales |
| Of which to Germany .. | 1609 | 20 | 1685 | 3 bales |
| Stock at New York .. | — | 227 | — | 210 bales |
| Stock at U.S. ports .. | — | 3238 | — | 1739 bales |
| Stock at U.S. interior towns .. | — | 1038 | — | 778 bales |
| World's visible supply .. | — | 8816 | — | — bales |
| Of which American cotton .. | — | 6325 | — | — bales |
| Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters) .. | 9539 | 132 | 11617 | 192 bales |
| Receipts at U.S. ports .. | 8702 | 29 | 8426 | 51 bales |

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 2.

| | To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|
| July | 8.28 |
| October | 8.65 |
| December ..... | 8.87 |
| January ..... | 8.99 |
| March ..... | 9.17 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| July ..... | 8.32 |
| October ..... | 8.65 |
| Middling Spot ... | 8.07 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, June 2.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 8.37 |
| October | 8.72 |
| January | 9.06 |
| New York, Noon Call. | |
| July | 8.40 |
| October | 8.75 |
| January | 9.09 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 2.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 9.000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 3.000 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) | 3.63 |
| Broach Fine (Good Staple). a | 3.78 |
| Broach Superfine (Good Staple) | 3.93 |
| Oomra Good | 3.06 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 3.21 |
| Oomra Fine | 3.36 |
| Bengal Good | 2.89 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 2.99 |
| Bengal nine | 3.09 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 2.99 |
| Scinde Fine | 3.09 |
| Scinde Superfine | 3.19 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 2.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Spot Sales | 4.000 |
| Sales for Export | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 100 |


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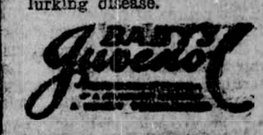


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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD

:o:

### GOVT. WITHHOLD GRANT IN SPITE OF STEADY PROGRESS

### Subhas Bose's Advice To Follow Mahatmaji's Lead.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHEMEDABAD, June 1.

The heat wave is somewhat on the increase and the maximum temperature has gone up to 111.2 in the course of the week. On Friday last there was a dust storm followed by a cent of rain.

The mortality figures have gone up to 199 in the week ended on Thursday last, which show an increase of 11 over the preceding week consumption is responsible for 22 deaths in the week.

The Western India shows found it too hot to remain here and left this place on Friday last.

A dacoity is reported from the washing booth of Lalbhai Trikamlal's mill on Rakhial road where some twenty-five people belaboured the watchmen with lathis and decamped with cloth worth about Rs. 280. A complaint has been filed.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday the 24th ultimo in the Sansar Sudhara Hall. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had come down specially for the meeting that day.. Office bearers for the year 1931-32 were appointed G.P.C.C. has now four Secretaries in Messrs. Jivanlal Desai, Manilal Kothari, Bhogilal Lala and Morarji Desai. The budgets of various districts were discussed in the meeting which had to be adjourned after sitting up from 1 to 8 p.m. The adjourned meeting was held at Bardoli on Friday last and all the items of the agenda were completed there.

The most important event of the week was the visit of Sjt. Subas Chandra Bose who came here to open the exhibition organised by the Swadeshi Prachar Samiti under the Provincial Congress Committee. In his speech while opening the exhibition he laid great stress on the use of khadi and congratulated the organisers for giving such prominence to khadi and for excluding mill cloth from the Exhibition. He also urged the audience to follow Mahatmaji's lead and strengthen his hands by joining the Congress organisations in large numbers. That night a meeting was also held in Dulatkhana where some volunteers have been working in the midst of "untouchables". That same day he had a long talk with some young workers of the city and in the course of his conversations them to organise themselves and he is reported to have advised who thoroughly disciplined. Next morning he visited the Sarangpur Gymnasium and saw the performances of girls and boys. A public meeting was organised by the Secretary, of the District Congress Committee. While addressing this meeting Subas Babu laid great stress on disciplined work and the use of khadi. He appealed to the audience to take to khadi in right earnest and pointed out that by khadi organisations they would be able to reach distant villages and provide work to their starving countrymen all over the country. He also pointed out the necessity of carrying out the truce terms and showing to the world at large that Indians were disciplined people and prepared to follow their great leader Mahatmaji. He addressed a meeting in Saraspur also where he asked people to give up intoxicating drinks and strengthen foreign cloth boycott.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD REPORT

The annual report of the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board for the year 1930-31 furnishes an interesting reading. The number of schools went up to 108 from 101 and that of pupils from 17958 to 19557 in the year under report. The progress of primary education in Ahmedabad has been very rapid in the last decade. In 1921 the number of pupils in Municipal primary schools was 9000 while in 1931 it has gone up to 19557. A Bal Mandir for children of 3 to 5 years has been started along the lines of Montessory system and and it is in charge of two lady teachers who had been specially deputed for training in the Dakshina Murti Bhuvan at Bhavnagar.

The School Board in response to the pressing demand of the public started a full pledged Second Girls' High School last year but as it followed the National flag hoisting incident in the Government Girls' High School, it has not been looked upon with favour by local officials. The post of the Lady Superintendent which carries a salary of 200—10—250, and hence needs Government sanction, has not been sanctioned by Government on account of the opposition of local officials. Pending the sanction of the post, Miss Vinodini Nilkanth, B.A., the talented daughter of Lady Vidyagavri has undertaken to serve as Lady Superintendent and Supervisor of the High School on a salary of Rs. 100 plus 50. The School has been recognised by the Bombay University for 2 years. The University Committee composed of eminent educationists like Principals N. M. Shah and K. R. Kanitkhar, expressed an opinion that the school has supplied "a real need," but this fact does not appeal to local officials.

The Municipal Girl's High School has 139 pupils on its rolls while the Government Girls' High School has barely half that number. The Municipal Girls' High School sent up 2 candidates for the matriculation examination this year out of which one has passed.

WITHHOLDING OF GOVT. GRANT

Another interesting fact is the withholding of Government Educational Grant. I cannot do better than quote the words of the chairman of the School Board on this subject. "By far the most important event during the year under report is the withholding of the payment of grant to the Municipality on account of primary education by Government on such flimsy ground as the closing of Municipal schools for ten days on account of the arrest and imprisonment of political leaders. The question is soon coming up before the Municipal Board for discussion, so I refrain from making any detailed remarks on the subject, but I cannot help remarking here that two issues of far-reaching importance are involved in the matter (1) whether on such flimsy grounds Government can shirk the responsibility of discharging the statutory obligation of paying grants-in-aid to municipalities on account of Primary Education (2) whether it is within the competence of the School Board and the Municipality to close municipal schools on special occasions. When on the one hand Government proclaim from house tops that they have given autonomy to local authorities in the matter of the administration of Primary Education, on the other hand, Government threaten the local authorities that they would not pay them educational grant if they dare close their schools when political leaders are arrested and imprisoned and Government even come forward to frame rules of conduct for the servants of local authorities in the School Board which they have no right to do according to the spirit of Section 8 (2) of the Primary Education Act."

## COMMUNIST ATROCITIES.

### Plans For General Attack All Over Indo-China.

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—Communist atrocities in North Annam were described in a telegram read before the Colonial Committee of Chamber by Mr. Paul Reynaud, Minister for Colonies, who said that Bolshevik effort to stir up natives had failed everywhere in French Indo-China, except in North Annam. He mentioned that 175 Communists were killed when the Communist attack on native posts on 1st May was repulsed. He also read a document found on a Communist arrested at Hanoi outlining plans for a general Communist attack without warning all over Indo-China.—Reuter.

Plumber MacDonald: "Strikes me. I shall not be able to plug this up easily. Stiff job, this."

## NEW INDIA LOAN AT TWO DISCOUNT

### Mr. Mehta On Reasons Of Failure

DUE TO "PREJUDICE CAUSED IN ENGLAND"

LONDON, June 3.

The price of the new India Loan is now two discount. The Underwriters, it is said, contend that the Indian Government should support the market and buy certain amount of stock. Failure of the loan is the subject of a letter to Mr. Benn by Mr. K. P. Mehta, Acting Chairman, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Great Britain, who criticises the rate that the Indian Government has had to pay as unduly high, and suggests that it is due the prejudice created in England rather than in India. He denies that the Congress has declared its policy to be the repudiation of India's public debt.—Reuter.

## NO ADMISSION TO KHADI WEARER IN GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. Bandar Naikee, son of the Ceylonese Knight, who intimated to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Ceylon that he intended to attend levee in Khaddar, has been informed that the Governor had no power to change the King's order and that he must attend in the prescribed dress

## TWO ENCOUNTERS WITH "REBELS"

### Attack Repulsed.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

RANGOON, June 2.

Two fresh encounters between the rebels and the police are reported from Prome, on one of which the Police fought most gallantly for hours, successfully resisting an attack and suffering no casualties.

It is reported that the station officer with ten military police, when proceeding from Wettigan on the 31st morning to investigate dacoities, saw five rebels near Kwingyi and shot one. While examining the latter, about 100 rebels rushed out from Inya village nearby and attacked the police party, which opened fire, retreating to Wettigan. Casualties are unknown. One head-constable is missing.

Next morning a platoon of the Punjabis left for Wettigan and found a bridge half sawn and an ambush prepared, bu tracked foot-prints to Pongyikyaung (monastery( nearby, where they arrested four Pongyis and five laymen with tattooing implements. Five hundred rebels consisting of villagers mostly, from Kwingyi, Inya and other places attacked the Wettigan Police Station at about 8 yesterday morning. The military and civil police resisted for four hours most gallantly, killed ten rebels and wounded many, who were assisted away by the comrades. The rebels were armed with 'dahs,' muskets, guns and revolvers, carried rosaries and waved handkerchiefs. All the villages round Wettigan have joined the rebels. Three hours later another police party reached Wettigan. An attack was expected last night, but did not come off. Houses round the police station were burnt with a view to set fire to the police station. Two headmen's houses in Tharrawaddy were attacked on 30th May by armed men who looted the property and assaulted the inmates.—A.P.

## PREPARATIONS FOR EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

### Country Is Calm Says Sidky

TELEPHONE WIRE CUT.

LONDON, June 1.

Cairo.—Egyptian soldiers and police have been distributed throughout the country in preparation for the second degree (final stage) elections for the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Precautions are far less rigorous than they were at the first degree elections held on May 14.

Majority of police are wearing tarbushes, instead of steel helmets.

Premier Sidky Pasha stated that the country was completely calm, except Bassouni in the Province of Gharbia, where telephone wires had been cut and a length of railway line removed.

Senatorial elections occur on 11th June.—Reuter.

## COMMUNAL TENSION AT TRICHY.

:o:

### Appeal Of M.L.C. To Governor To Appoint Enquiry Committee.

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. Mahomed Moora, M.L.C., has telegraphed to the Governor stating that communal tension in Trichinopoly has resulted in serious incidents and praying His Excellency to appoint a Committee to enquire into the matter.—A. P.

## FOLLOW GANDHIJI AND LIBERATE INDIA.

:o:

### Appeal To Youths.

(From A Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 2.

Srijut V. A. Sundaram addressed a meeting in Edward Gunj before an audience of five thousand people. He said that England could not afford any longer to disregard the voice of India. The younger generation was determined to march to the goal of Swaraj, knowing that the road would be thorny. The national awakening had been remarkable and women's fearless entry into public life had given a great impetus. Freedom could be achieved by united efforts in ten years' time. He exhorted the educated men to fight against illiteracy, idleness and pauperism. India henceforth, should be the home of full-blooded energetic people. He appealed to the people to open hundreds of industrial institutions in honour of Gandhiji. Mahatmaji had vowed 15 years ago to liberate India, and not before he fulfilled his cherished desire, he would give up his life. What he wanted, was but a disciplined army of one lakh of youths ready to undergo sacrifices for their beloved motherland.

## Electoral Reform Bill's Third Reading Passed.

LONDON, June 2.

The Commons, by 278 votes to 228, passed the third reading of the Electoral Reform Bill providing the alternative vote at Parliamentary elections and abolishing plural voting.—Reuter.

## Dhulia Peasants' Conference Postponed

TO BE HELD ON JUNE 12TH

DIFFERENCES COMPOSED THROUGH MR. BOSE'S INTERVENTION.

(BY MAIL.)

JALGAON, May 30.

The West Khandesh Peasants Conference which was to be held at Dhulia under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Bose on 29th and 30th May has been postponed and Mr. Bose left on the night of the 29th instant for Calcutta. Serious differences had existed since some time back between leaders of the Congress Committee and the Youth League of Dhulia, as a result of which two agriculturists' conference were arranged to be held in that District on the same datis. It is understood that Mr. S. C. Bose prevailed upon the local leaders to compose their differences, with the result that the Dhulia Conference has been postponed, and it will now be held on the 12th of June when Mr. Bose will preside. After delivering a lecture at Dhulia on 29th May, Mr. S C. Bose left for Calcutta the same night.—A.P.

## THE HONOURS' LIST

LONDON, June 2.

O. B. E.

Dame Commander-Sybil Thorndike and Miss Joanna Cruickshank ex-Matron-in-Chief, Air Force.

KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Richard Maconachie, Minister at Kabul and Bernard Henry Bourdillon.

BARONET.

Philip Henry Devitt, founder of Nautical College, Pangbourne.

K. G. C. O. B.

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond.

K. C. O. B.

Vice Admiral Haggard and Vice Admiral Boyle.

O. C. H.

Albert Mansbridge and Seebohm Rowntree.

C. O. S. M. S. G.

Commander Morgan, commanding H.M.S. "Veronica" "for services in connection with earthquake relief operations in New Zealand."

COMPANION.

U. N. Sen, Associated Press.

DAME.

Maharani of Dhar, Central India.

Knighthood has been conferred on Henry Lawson Demel.

O. B. E. (Civil Division).

To be M.B.E.:—Miss Elinor Maud, Must, Punjab Educational Service, Principal Lady Maclagan High and Normal School for Girls, Lahore, Punjab; John Ernest Baker, Esq., Engineer-in-Charge, Water Works, Jaipur State, Rajputana; Rooney Thomas Baldwin, Esq., Registrar Political and Appointment Department, Bihar and Orissa Secretariat; Sardar Bahadur Subadar Major Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) Dacca, Bengal; Arthur Ferdinand Clarke, Esq., Bombay Police Service, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, Bombay; William Francis Alfred Hamilton, Esq., Indian Police Service; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Madras; Capt. George Douglas Hoskins, I.A.R.O., Bengal Excise Service, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, Bengal; Anthony Isar, Esq., City Magistrate, Delhi; Denis Charles Reiley Jones, Esq., Burma Police Service, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Headquarters Assistant, Pegu, Burma; Khan Mohamed Khan Bahadur, I.O.M. Major in the Khairpur State Forces, Commanding the State forces; Shivram Wamanji Patil, Esq., J.P., Medical Practitioner, Bombay.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY'S RAI BAHADURS.

Rai Sahib Pandit Triloki Nath Sharma, B.A., LL.B., City Magistrate, Ajmer, and Deputy Magistrate, Nasirabad, Ajmer-Merwara; Mr. Sundershun Hariram Pandit, Medical Officer-in-Charge, Ophthalmic Department, King Edward Hospital and lecturer in surgery and eye diseases, King Edward Hospital Medical School, Indore, Central India.

FOR GALLANTRY.

Sergeant R. Rimmer, Police, Bombay; Joseph Baptista, Excise Constable, Sholapur District; Mr. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, Sub-Inspector of Police, Punjab.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Tawde, Divisional Superintendent, City Police, Bombay.

Military Honours.

SIMLA, June 3.

The following awards to Military and Air Force officers and other ranks serving in India are announced in connection with the King's Birthday Honours List:—

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

K. C. B. Liet.-General Sir Walter S. Leslie, Indian Army, Commander, Lahore District

C. B. Major-General J. D. Graham, Public Health Commissioner, Government of India. Colonel C. A. Milward, late Commander, Nowshera, Colonel, J. G. Maconaghy, G. S. O., 1st Grade, Army Headquarters, Simla, Col. A. G. C. Hutchinson, late A. Q. M. G., Southern Command, Poona.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

K. B. E. Major-General G. A. H. Beatty, Military Adviser in Chief, Indian State Forces.

C. B. E. Major A. Newton, Special List of Quarter masters, Royal Corps of Signals, Captain W. L. Aston, 1st Battalion, the Corps of Bombay Pioneers. G.S.O. 3, Waziristan District, Hony. Captain Malik Mohammad Khizar Hayat Khan, Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rawalpindi, Captain R. J. Mackay, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.—A. P.

(For further Honours List see page 8).

## TOWARDS TRADE UNION UNITY

### Mr. Shiva Rao's Reply To Subhas Babu

MADRAS (By Mail), June 1.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao has written a letter to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in reply to his invitation to attend the All-India Trade Union Congress in which he states:—

"Having just returned to Madras after a fairly long absence, I regret I am not in a position to accept your kind invitation to the Unity Conference, which you propose to hold in Calcutta. As you are doubtless aware, an effort was made early this month by the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in Bombay to bring about, if possible, unity between the different sections of the working class movement. It ended somewhat inconclusively, mainly because of the absence of the representatives of the Trade Union Congress. Frankly, it was a source of considerable disappointment to us, who went to Bombay at a considerable expense, that responsible office-bearers of the Trade Union Congress did not intimate their inability to attend the Conference in time. Our unions are poor and cannot afford the luxury of sending delegates long distances to attend abortive conferences.

REPUDIATE NAGPUR DECISION.

I cannot agree with you that because the split took place at Nagpur in December, 1929, "at this distant date and especially at the hour of economic and political crisis through which the country is now passing, it is no use dilating on the split itself or the causes thereof." The time-factor would have been irrelevant, if the causes of the split had ceased to be operative. But I would remind you that the All-India Trade Union Congress was committed at Nagpur to a policy of deliberately fostering the discontent among the workers for the purpose of breeding among them a revolutionary mentality. The Congress accepted affiliation as part of a definite policy. Until, therefore, another session of the Congress is held and repudiates the decision taken at Nagpur, one will be compelled to assume that the Congress continues to stand committed to them.

SUGGESTIONS TO CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

Neither the passage of time nor any crisis in the political or economic sphere of the country can obscure the significance of the policy endorced at Nagpur. India stands to-day at the threshold of an all-round development. It is of the utmost importance that the working class movement should definitely make up its mind as to the principles which it proposes to follow. It is my firm conviction that the future growth and prosperity of this country depend upon co-operation to the maximum extent possible between the different sections and classes of the people. I cannot but regard it as a calamity, that the working class movement should be exploited for the purposes of destructive and revolutionary propaganda. If I may venture to say so, the next session of the Trade Union Congress under your presidentship at Calcutta must take a definite stand in regard to the decisions of its immediate predecessor. When this has been done, we who seceded at Nagpur will be in a better position to judge than now how far it will be possible to find a common basis for unity in the working class movement."—A.P.

## GENERAL RAIN IN KONKAN

POONA, June 2.

There has been general rain in Malabar, Mysore,, and Orissa and local rain in Burma, Assam, Konkan and Bombay Deccan with a few falls in southeast Madras, South Hyderabad, north Madras Coast and Northwest Frontier Province.

The temperature is above normal in Bihar and Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bijapur, Chitaldrug two inches; Trivandram, Mangalore one and a half; Mysore, Cochin, one; Calicut a half; Karwar, Miraj Bangalore, Mercara, Kodaikanal, a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Orissa, increase in Burma and extend in North Madras Coast and Central Provinces and along Northwest Frontier. Local falls of rain will continue in Assam and Peninsula.—A.P.

## Dynamites In Chittagong.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP HIGH COURT BUILDINGS?

CHITTAGONG, June 2.

Eight canisters suspected to contain dynamites were recovered on Tuesday. Early in the morning Nibaran Ghosh, a young man of Comilla, was arrested while carrying some canisters. It is believed that a statement made by him led to the discovery of 3 similar canisters during the house-searches at Nalapara. In the afternoon four canisters were discovered at the top of the Kutcheri Hill, near the High Court Buildings. Electric wires were attached to them, and the other end of the wires was found taken about fifty feet below a grass-covered surface. The District Magistrate, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Superintendent of Police were present when the canisters were dug up from a depth of fifteen inches. The Commissioners of the Special Tribunal trying the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case later visited the spot.—A. P.

## PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN JALGAON.

Sequel To Sale In Contravention Of Resolution

JALGAON, June 1.

(BY MAIL.)

The Congress Committee announces that it has decided to start picketing of some foreign cloth shops in Jalgaon, as it has been found that some shopkeepers have been selling foreign cloth recently. A resolution was passed by merchants of Jalgaon some time back not to sell foreign cloth for some time, and it is alleged that foreign cloth is being sold in contravention of this resolution. Volunteers are being asked to enrol themselves for picketing.—A. P.

## PANDIT JAWAHARLAL IN BANGALORE.

Address Galore.

BANGALORE, June 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accorded a grand reception on arrival from Mysore to-day. Besides a civic address, four other addresses were presented to him by the Congress and the youth organisations, replying to which the Pandit exhorted the people to adhere to the Irwin-Gandhi Pact.—A. P.

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